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WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern Knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

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A Newspaper in the Family

There are two kinds of families: The families that take a newspaper and the families that do not.

The family that takes a newspaper is like a house with a window so that it has light and can look out. It has thought for its children and gives them good things to think about.

The family newspaper is about the biggest invention ever known. For three cents a week, less than the price of an orange or a plug of tobacco, it gives you the news of the neighborhood, the news of the state, the news of our country, and the news of the world!

But the news is only the beginning. There is the farm column to make the boys interested in their work, and the household column to give the girls an ambition in their sewing and cooking, and the Sunday School column to help us at the Sunday School and to help us on rainy Sundays at home.

And there is the story which every member of the family enjoys, in fact, the family newspaper is a whole education poured out at the fireside. Think of the difference between the children that come up in a family that takes a newspaper and those in a family that has none.

High Prices and World-Famine

There is probably enough food in the world to fill every mouth this winter if it were only served right, but it is probable that millions will go hungry and that thousands will starve to death. This should make us thankful when we pass our plates for a second helping, and it should make us really saving in the food which we control, and generous when we are asked to help feed the hungry.

And the high prices which the war brought on will be kept up too long by the people who are making money. There is one sure way to bring down prices, and that is to stop buying.

At any rate, let us stop buying the things we do not need, and revive the honorable arts of patching and mending. Just as soon as the money grabbing factories find their goods piling up unsold, they will mark down the prices.

THANKFUL

I AM thankful that, lying on my back in tall grass, atop a hill, I have watched white clouds sail over a sky of measureless blue.

I am thankful that on a moonlit night in the desert I have heard the heartrending throb of an Indian chant bearing a dying chief to a heaven as real as the desert peaks, purple and black on the dim horizon.

I am thankful that I know a New England town, elm-shadowed, silent, with a graveyard too large for it, wherein lie men and women who begot the Nation in the name of God, and laid them down to die in deathless faith.

I am thankful that I have seen youngsters diving in an old swimming hole, that I have seen lovers strolling in April twilights, that I have smelled sagebrush after rain, that I have seen babies take their first step, that I have known pain and death, laughter and tears, and work with blistered hands and with a back aching from heavy toil.

But most of all I am thankful that I am living today so that, with the rest of thinking humans, I am witness of the birth of a new code for nations, a code so deep, so high, so filled with justice that one must believe the prophecy of Revelation to be coming true. As one with aching heart and streaming eyes must be thankful for the pains of motherhood which bring a new soul to earth, so I am thankful for the heroic agony of the Allies, which is bringing a new spirit to the nations of the world.—Delineator.

Oh, Joy!

D'ye want to show the soldier boys
How well we know we need 'em?
Then share with them Thanksgiving joys—
Just take 'em home and feed 'em!

WILSON TO FREE SCHLESWIG

Freedom for Nation Taken From Denmark Promised by the President.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Freedom for Schleswig-Holstein, wrested from Denmark by Germany in 1866, will be one of the specific demands of President Wilson at the peace table, according to a letter written to Rev. K. C. Bodholdt of Racine, Wis., by the president.

Twenty Years to Restore France.

New York.—Twenty years of labor by an army of 100,000 men will be required to restore Northern France to its pre-war condition, Stephane Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin, of Paris, told an audience here. "France will not furnish that army, nor will she supply the material necessary to reconstruct the 350,000 buildings destroyed by the German invaders—Germany must do that," he declared. He warned against the appeals for clemency from Germany's women.

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THANK YOU!

This week's Citizen has a good deal to say about being thankful. We hope you will read every page. The articles on pages one and two are especially good.

We are thankful, amother things, for the privilege of talking to hundreds of people every week thru the medium of our columns. We shall be doubly thankful if our readers will help us to reach and help hundreds more by telling them of the many good things which appear every week in The Citizen.

Like the "old-time religion" The Citizen is good for father, mother, sister, brother, and the whole neighborhood. Pass it along.

Must Be Housecleaning.

Marjorie came in with some pussy willows. "Oh, mamma," she cried, "just see those cunning little muffs the kitties have hung out to air."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Mother's Thanksgiving

She used to start the week before
Preparing for the day,
Peeling apples, cracking nuts—
You know the cozy way.
Getting cook books from the shelves,
Her glasses on to see
Receipts for cooking wondrous things,
For her four boys and me.
Thanksgiving morning, when the smells
Of turkey and mince pie,
Began to steam about the house
She breathed a happy sigh.
Her four boys now have gone to war,
A proud sigh stirs her breast,
Her service flag sports four bright stars,
The mother bears the test.

Kentucky News

The Board of Directors of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association has sent a resolution to President Wilson urging that women be represented at the peace conference.

Harrison Payton Locke, John W. Lybrook and Joseph B. Bittner, Louisville boys, were reported yesterday as having given their lives for their country in France.

The much-heralded film, "The Birth of a Nation," has been put under the ban in a number of cities on the grounds that it incites race prejudice. Mayor Evans, of Richmond, has recently requested the theatre management of that city to cancel the presentation of the picture which was advertised for exhibition there this week. All right thinking citizens will heartily commend Mayor Evans for his stand in this matter.

The Tuesday Courier-Journal reports the death of Miss Mary Ledford in Louisville last Sunday as follows: Miss Ledford, whose home is at Paint Lick, Ky., died Sunday night an hour after she had eaten oysters at a Fourth street restaurant. Miss Ledford and W. B. Brandenburg were taken ill together. Both had been in Louisville visiting friends at Camp Zachary Taylor. The two were taken violently ill on the street and were taken to the city hospital. They were not sure of the name of the restaurant, but gave the police a description of the place and its approximate location. The body of Miss Ledford will be

(Continued on Page Four)

U. S. News

Methodists plan a "World's Fair of Methodism," to be held in June, 1919, at Columbus, O., to show the missionary work of that organization.

The United War Work drive's total of $203,179,038 is the largest outright gift in the history of the world. This sum is an oversubscription of $32,679,038.

The naval estimate for 1920 has been reduced from $2,644,367,000 to $1,463,992,000, according to a statement made recently by Secretary Daniels.

The immense diplomatic influence of the United States in the war is daily becoming more apparent. The points laid down by President Wilson are crystalizing the views of the allied leaders.

The first troops from overseas will arrive in the United States by the end of this week, Gen. March announced Monday. The troops belong to units now in England. The movement of United States forces will be continued steadily until all now in England have returned.

President Wilson expects to spend about one month in Europe for the peace conference and the prelinary discussions. No definite limit has been fixed, but it is said authoritatively that the President plans to be back on American soil within six weeks after his ship sails for the other side.

It also became known that the

(Continued on Page Five)

Special Reasons Why Every American Should Be Grateful at This Season

BE thankful that you are living in the most important era in the world's history and bearing a part in the momentous events which will be a landmark for all time to come. Be thankful that through the blood and suffering of three years' terrible warfare the issues at last stand out sharply, and that we are fighting on the side of right and against might; for democracy and against autocracy and military despotism.

Be thankful that our great nation has the strength and vigor, the spirit and stamina, the men and resources to throw into the balance at the critical time, thereby insuring victory for justice and humanity.

Be thankful that the United States will sit at the Peace Council, when the time is ripe, defending the rights of the small nations and peoples, insisting upon a square deal for all.

Be thankful that our land has not been invaded, our people murdered, our cities laid waste, as have those of Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and parts of France and Italy.

Be thankful that we are far enough from the scene of strife to miss most of its horrors, but near enough to take an active and deciding part in the struggle; that our farms and factories, mines and marts are spared to produce the supplies so urgently needed by our allies.

Be thankful that we have an army and navy composed of the best material in the land; our bravest sons sent forth to fight for the world's freedom, as their great-grandfathers fought for our freedom.

Be thankful that we were not afraid or dismayed when the summons came, but stepped forward, prepared to bear a man's part in the struggle and to help slay the beast that threatens the liberties of the world.

Be thankful that when this war is over and the victory won, the issues settled, there will be no more war; for the so-called divine right of kings and emperors—the right to exercise despotic sway over their subjects—will be no more.

FIRST U. S. MEN SAIL FOR HOME ON TWO LINERS

Several Thousand American Soldiers Cheered by Crowds at Liverpool.

52,169 YANKS DIE IN WAR

General March Says Pershing Is Authorized to Send Back All Troops Not Needed for Army of Occupation.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.—Several thousand American soldiers sailed for home Friday on the liners Lapland and Minnehaha. It was a stirring scene as the men marched from the railway station and local camps to the landing stage amid the rousing cheers from the throngs of people along the streets.

What Troops Will Come Home.

Washington, Nov. 25.—General March announced that authority had been given to General Pershing to send back home all such troops as will not be needed in making up the army of occupation. He said that General Pershing had indicated that the following units would be required:

Divisions 84, 86, 87, 31, 34, 38, 39, 76, 8; coast artillery regiments 46, 47, 49, 50, 75 and 76; field artillery brigades 65 and 103.

In addition General Pershing indicated that the following general classes of troops will be returned:

Railroad artillery troops, army artillery troops, gas troops, tank corps, air forces and those divisions which were broken up to be used as replacements for other divisions which had seen active service.

Troops returning immediately from England, General March said, will include virtually all of the air squadrons, 16 construction companies, one sail-makers detachment, one Handley-Page training station and several photographic and radio sections. Orders for the return of these already have been issued.

The composition of divisions designated for return as far as known, is as follows:

Thirty-first (Georgia, Alabama and Florida); Thirty-fourth (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota); Thirty-eighth (Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia); Seventy-sixth (New England); Seventy-eighth (West New York, New Jersey and Delaware).

General March announced that among the divisions that will be returned from France as not needed for the army of occupation will be the Eighty-sixth (Blackhawk) division.

(The Eighty-sixth was trained at Camp Grant and includes many Chicago and northern Illinois troops.)

Total Casualties Announced.

Total casualties in the American expeditionary forces up to the signing of the armistice were divided as follows:

Killed and died of wounds, 36,154; died of disease, 13,811; died from other causes, 2,204; wounded, 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160.

The American forces in France, General March said, had taken 44,000 German prisoners in round numbers and 1,400 guns. He added that the casualties among the American forces in Northern Russia were not severe, contrary to reports, and that encouraging accounts of the situation of the forces there had been received.

To Rush Movement From France.

Movement of troops from France will be expedited in every way, the chief of staff said, and he added that they will not "sneak into the country, either." Taking up the present advance of the allies' forces, General March pointed out that the American army is heading for Coblenz, the center bridgehead on the Rhine, where it should arrive about December 1.

Demobilization of the forces at home is proceeding steadily.

Reach Prussian Frontier.

Washington, Nov. 25.—General Pershing's communique says: "Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Nov. 25.—The 3d army continued its Nov. 23.—The 3d army continued its progress through the grand duchy of Luxemburg to the line Ingelderf-Detzdorf-Remich-Schengen.

(Remich is on the Prussian frontier.)

King Albert Returns to Throne.

Brussels.—King Albert, having been received enthusiastically by the inhabitants of his redeemed capital, made an important speech from the throne in parliament—his first utterance in the capital since almost the beginning of the war. Near the throne stood General Pershing, representing the American army; General Plumer, of the British army, and other Generals. The chamber was filled with members and in the galleries was the diplomatic corps, including Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, who returned to his post in Brussels.

World News

The terms of the armistice are rapidly being fulfilled. During the week the required number of vessels of the German navy were surrendered to the Allied nations and are now interned in the ports of Scotland and England. Allied troops have crossed the border and will soon be in occupation of the great industrial cities along the Rhine.

The decision of President Wilson to attend the Peace Congress has been the occasion of much comment. Although his act is a departuro from precedent, it is no more so than most of the things done during the last two years. It is believed that the main motive which leads to his going is his purpose to bring about a league of nations that will make future wars difficult if not impossible, and will give a force to international law that it has not had before.

The flight of the German Emperor into Holland is proving embarrassing to that state. The radical element are disposed to cause trouble and ask for the abdication of the Queen. France and England are inclined to object to the privileges he enjoys as greater than those that belong to a private individual, as it is apparent that he is in close communication with leaders in Germany, by wireless and by airship.

An event of great significance during the week has been the return of King Albert and his queen to their capital city, Brussels. The occasion was one of much rejoicing on the part of the people and of messages of congratulation on the part of the allied nations. Whether Belgium continues to remain a monarchy or yields to the general movement toward republics, the King will always have a place of honor among the world's leaders for his heroic stand at the beginning of the war.

The appeal of the Germans for food has led to a clearer definition of the needs of that country. Mr. Hoover is giving his attention to the matter by German request and he sets any anxiety at rest by declaring that there will be no danger of suffering. The raising of the blockade and the opportunity of the people to buy will provide enough in quantity if it can be wisely distributed. That will be the subject of his main effort.

A notable visitor has arrived in the United States in the person of Prince Lyoff, of Russia. He comes, evidently, as the representative of the moderate government party which came into existence after the fall of Kerensky, but which has been overwhelmed by the Bolsheviki. The matter of recognizing that government is probably under consideration as the attitude of the allies toward the Bolsheviki becomes more unfriendly with the passing of time.

The resources of the Balkan states are much greater than is generally supposed. Minerals of all kinds abound including coal, iron, copper, lead, gold and silver. These resources have scarcely been touched, since the people have thus far lived simply, from the products of the soil which is not rich. The future of that part of Europe is likely to be greatly changed when political conditions are more stable.

Japanese representatives at the Peace Congress are to bring a request for the possession of all German territory taken from that nation in China, and trade rights in Siberia as well as control of the islands of the Pacific taken from Germany. The alliance between England and Japan will be the basis of Japan's position in the Congress.

A representative of the Pan-American Commission who has just returned from South America is authority for the statement that several years' supply of rubber is ready for shipment as soon as facilities for transportation can be found. The importance of this product to the world is so great that knowledge of this supply will be welcome news.

The creation of a Czecho-Slovak state has encouraged the advocates of a Jugo-Slavic state. Such a state would include Servia, Bosnia and Herzegovnia, Croatia, and some other

(Continued on Page Five)

School News from Various Departments

SOME REASONS FOR GIVING THANKS

Let us give thanks that the awful "flu"
At length has reached its Waterloo;
That Wilhelmine and his satanic crew
Have been taught at last a thing or two.

And thanks for the boys who canned Autocracy;
Who made the whole world safe for democracy;
Who changed the "Deutschland uber alles,"
To Uber Deutschland Allies.

O, thanks for the boys of the shell torn fields,
Who coolly faced the German steel;
Who forced the stubborn foe to yield,
And the invincible Hindenburg to reel.

But alas! some sleep on Flanders' Field,
And some beneath the ocean's wave;
They gave their lives that we might live
In homes unmenaced by the Tyrant Knave.

Oh, loved ones who bide on Flanders' Field,
Or rest beneath the ocean's wave!
For you our hearts doth sadly yield
A prayer of gratitude to-day.

—A Berea Worker.

A CHINESE WEDDING

The following announcement was received a few days ago by Prof. and Mrs. Lewis. We wish we could print it, according to copy, in Chinese, but must be satisfied with the English translation.

"Mr. Wu Yu Chew announces the marriage of Miss Mabel R. Chang to his nephew, Pond Shuck Wu, on Thursday, October seventeenth, nineteen hundred eighteen, Shanghai."

Miss Chang will be remembered by many as a Normal student of a few years back, and a most delightful little woman in every way. We all wish her great happiness in her far away home.

FOUNDATION SCHOOL

Thanksgiving Program

The Foundation School is preparing an elaborate Thanksgiving program consisting of music, recitations, toasts, and orations. The exercise will be given Thanksgiving day at the close of the evening meal.

Flag Raising

The Daughters of Veterans of Cleveland, O., have given Dean Edwards a fine large flag for the Foundation School. This flag will be raised on the Talcott Hall campus on Thanksgiving afternoon. An appropriate program will be rendered by the Foundation students. Professor Dodge will present the flag. Exercises at 2:00 o'clock. All friends are invited.

A QUIET LIFE THAT COUNTED

Mr. Knight has recently returned from a hurried trip to Western New York—his old home—where he was called to conduct the funeral services of Mrs. Jane Farrington, a lady 98 years of age, whose long life of unselfish kindness earned for her the affectionate title of "Aunt Jane."

During her lifetime she saw the development of transportation from the first clumsy steam engines to the great electric locomotive. She watched the development of the bicycle, the automobile, the flying machine, and the submarine. She witnessed the improvement of lighting from the tallow candle (which she always preferred) to the electric lamp; the telegraph, telephone, phonograph, and moving picture have all arrived since she first saw day.

She lived to hear the news of victory in the Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American and World wars.

She passed with serenity through twenty-four presidential administrations, and cast her first vote last summer with the other women of the Empire State.

Since the war began she has spent most of her time knitting socks for the soldiers. And in recognition of this service and her great age she received personal letters of thanks and congratulation from President Woodrow Wilson, the Governor of New York, and the President of France which last sent her his photograph with his personal signature.

For two-thirds of a century she has been a follower of Jesus Christ, and one who always and everywhere practiced the Golden Rule. Her life is a shining example of the nation-wide influence for good that is possible when even a quiet home life is lived for God.

Greatest Day of Thanksgiving That Our Beloved Nation Has Ever Known

A FEW years ago we were thankful because we were rich and powerful and safe; now we may be thankful because we are humbly trying to be brave and self-sacrificing and virtuous. Therefore this is by far the greatest Thanksgiving day that this nation has known. The day, therefore, should be not only one of thanksgiving but of consecration. The American people can now see that there is in this world something greater than the accumulation of wealth, and that life has values which they have not before appreciated. After all our efforts to eliminate pain from the world, we may learn that pain has a high disciplinary value—that there is such a thing as perfection through suffering.

Our sacrifice in behalf of the world's peace, safety and honor is just beginning to be offered. Treasure and life will have to be poured out in unstinted measure if this war is to be won—as it will be. The American people should be deeply thankful that they are called to this great service, which is nothing more than the return that they owe to humanity for the wonderful blessings that have been showered upon them.

"That I may know the fellowship of His sufferings"—such was the prayer of the apostle. Through their participation in the sorrow and suffering of their brethren the American people may develop a purer, stronger, more exalted and spiritual life than any they have hitherto known. The very somberness with which the day is enshrouded ought therefore to serve to glorify it. This year, of all years, we are thankful not for what we have but for what we are able to do, and for the opportunity and will to do it.

PARAGUAY HAS GREAT FETE

Manifestation Over Victory of the Entente Allies Breaks All Records.

Ascunsion, Paraguay, Nov. 25.—The greatest manifestation in the history of Paraguay took place Friday in celebration of the victory of the entente allies over the German allies. It was participated in by the entire diplomatic and consul corps, officials of the Paraguayan government and almost the entire population.

French Senate Honors Wilson.

Paris, Nov. 25.—The French senate has passed unanimously the motion already adopted by the chamber of deputies, paying homage to President Wilson as "having deserved well of humanity." The motion pays the same honor to the allied nations and their chiefs.

ARMY DEMOBILIZATION

Soldiers Will Be Permitted to Return to Civil Life as Rapidly as Military and Industrial Conditions Permit

A plan is now being formulated by the Federal authorities for the reduction of the number of men in our army and navy to keep pace with the probable rapid decrease in the requirements for such forces.

Questionnaires have been sent by the War Industries Board to industrial establishments of all kinds throughout the country for the purpose of securing information as to their needs for men. The employment Service of the U.S. Department of Labor is using its extensive facilities in the effort to secure necessary information in the matter. New bureaus will also probably be established in the War and Navy Departments to aid in this important work of seeing to it that discharged soldiers and sailors secure suitable employment without delay or difficulty and without undue disturbance of labor conditions when they leave the service.

Hun War Craft Interned.

Amsterdam.—Eleven German torpedo boats and nine layers that were left in the Antwerp harbor have been interned in a Dutch port.

Soldiers' Letters

HARLAN FRANKLIN'S LETTER

November 2, 1918.

Dear Professor Edwards:

Received your letter of October 3rd and was glad to hear from you.

I am sure pleased to hear that Berea has a good bunch of students this fall and that you have a training school there. I hope they will make a success of it.

I am well and getting along fine as can be. I am fully recovered from my cold which came near being influenza.

We have some hopes of getting back to the front this winter. Our Major is now at the front getting instructions on new guns we hope to get if we do go back to the front. They're only toy guns with a range of forty miles or about seventy kilometers. The whole battalion is anxious to get them, because they are the worst friends the Huns have on the Western Front. We stand a good chance because we are the oldest R. A. R. men in this part of France. My battery holds an excellent record, with two battles and seventeen engagements to her credit, with only about twenty men wounded.

Winter is coming here for sure, at last. They say it gets pretty cold but I think I can stand it all right.

Write when you have time.

Yours sincerely,
Pvt. Harlan Franklin,
Bt'y E, 42 Art. C. A. C., American Forces, via New York.

FRENCH DECORATE AMERICAN GRAVES

In a recent number of the Saturday Evening Post the writer of an interesting article describes the scene in a French cemetery on All-Souls' Day. The occasion was the decoration of the graves of our American boys, who were buried there, by a delegation of French citizens from a neighboring village. In conversation with the writer of the article a member of the delegation spoke as follows:

"'We desire that the name of each family that adopts a grave may be registered, so that, should the adults die, the children of the next generation, as a sacred charge, may carry on the obligation which is now to be laid upon their parents and transmitted as a legacy to all who bear their name. We would make sure of this, so that, no matter how long your fallen braves rest in the soil of France, their graves shall not be as the neglected graves of strangers to us, but, symbolical at least, may be the graves of our dead sons.

"'We wish to do these things for more reasons than one: We wish to do them because thereby we may express in our own small, poor way the gratitude we feel to America. We wish to do them because of the thought that some stricken mother across the seas in America will perhaps feel a measure of comfort and consolation in knowing the grave of her boy shall always be made beautiful by the hands of a French woman whose home, also, has been desolated. And finally we wish to do them because we know it will bring peace to the hearts of Frenchwomen to feel they have a right to put French flowers upon the graves of your heroic dead, since they can never hope—most of them—to perform that same office for theirs.'"

We are in need of Red Cross workers to finish 250 Refugee garments now on hand. Will the women of Berea come out three times a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 1:30 p.m., and sew for the brokenhearted women in France who are so kindly looking after the graves of our American boys.

Train Is Torpedoed By Villa.

Juarez.—Villa followers, commanded by Epinfanio Holguin, attacked the Mexican Central railroad station at Villa Ahumada, 80 miles south of here, and later torpedoed a south-bound freight train on the same road. According to the official account of the affair, given out by Major J. Gomez Tagle, in command of the garrison here, Holguin's band, which consisted of 80 men, was driven off after an engagement lasting less than an hour.

War-Time Regulations Removed.

El Paso, Tex.—Suspension of the war-time regulations and restrictions on travel across the border to and from Mexico was announced by F. W. Berkshire, supervisor for the immigration service in this district.

FACTS YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT

Results of State-Wide Prohibition In

★ Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas,
Maine, Michigan, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, West Virginia ★

OHIO, THE PIVOTAL STATE, HAS VOTED DRY

LEGISLATURES were elected in 35 States November 5th, 1918. Action upon the Ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution will be taken in the early part of their sessions, which begin in 1919. Fourteen States have already ratified the amendment, and should 22 of the 35 State Legislatures just elected take similar action—National Prohibition will become effective in 1920.

"Prohibition Facts and Figures" has just been compiled. It is a book of facts containing many statements on Prohibition by some of the World's most noted authorities. Whether you are in favor of or against National Prohibition, you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the real facts of this question—which is now engaging the attention of Legislative bodies throughout the Nation.

Complete, Accurate and Dependable Information---No Loyal American can doubt the statements of the following:

H. M. Leland, President Lincoln Motor Car Co.
Jos. Boyer, President Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
S. S. Kresge, President S. S. Kresge Co.
John Trix, President American Injector Co.
R. H. Webber, President J. L. Hudson Co.
G. H. Chisholm, President Atlas Steel Casting Co.
R. H Davidson, President Davidson-Namack Fdy. Company.
Calvin Essex, President Essex Coal Co.
G. D. Lobdell, President Lobdell Car Wheel Co.
F. F. Beall, Vice President Packard Motor Car Co.
C. L. Houston, Vice President Lukens Steel Co.
H. K. McAuley, Secretary Altoona Iron Co.
R. C. Lea, Secretary Robesonia Iron Co.
H. B. Smith, Secretary McInnes Steel Co.
A. K. Lewis, Director Safety and Labor, American Rolling Mill Co.
S. Brown, Supervisor Carpenter Steel Co.
W. D. Brennan, Assistant Manager Union Pacific Coal Co.
W. B. Pierce, Superintendent Buffalo Bolt Co.
E. P. Ross, Superintendent Colonial Iron Co.
W. V. Johns, Curtis Mfg. Co.
Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt.
Ex-President Wm. H. Taft.
Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman National War Savings Committee.
Lloyd George of England.
Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada.
Simon Lake, Inventor of the Submarine.
Cardinal Gibbons.
Archbishop Ireland.
Bishop Brewster of Maine.
Josephus Daniels, Secretary U. S. Navy.
General John J. Pershing, U. S. A.
Surgeon General United States Army.
Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.
Major General John F. O'Ryan, U. S. A.
Colonel W. J. Nicholson, U. S. A.
Governor Geo. W. P. Hunt, of Arizona.
Governor Julius C. Gunter, of Colorado.
Governor Arthur A. Capper, of Kansas.
Governor Ruffin G. Pleasant, of Louisiana.
Governor Carl E. Milliken, of Maine.
Governor T. W. Bickett, of North Carolina.
Governor Ernest Lister, of Washington.
And many other news items of unusual interest and timeliness.

Final Word—It is the purpose of this book to aid those who, without prejudice, desire to ascertain the views of men who have studied the question of Prohibition from many angles. In making selections, the compiler of this work has chosen what to him bore the ear-marks of sincerity, reason and logic.

25c

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by Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States navy, serving four years and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and he sails for France with a determination to enlist.

CHAPTER III—He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard where his marksmanship wins him high honors.

CHAPTER IV—Depew is detached from his ship and sent with a regiment of the Legion to Flanders where he soon finds himself in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER V—He is detailed to the artillery and makes the acquaintance of the "75's", the wonderful French guns that have saved the day for the allies on many a battlefield. Before seeing any action, he is ordered back to his regiment in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER VI—Depew goes "over the top" and "gets" his first German in a bayonet fight.

CHAPTER VII—His company takes part in another raid on the German trenches and shortly afterward assists in stopping a fierce charge of the Huns, who are mowed down as they cross No Man's Land.

CHAPTER VIII—Sent to Dixmude with dispatches, Depew is caught in a Zeppelin raid, but escapes unhurt.

CHAPTER IX—He is shot through the thigh in a brush with the Germans and is sent to a hospital, where he quickly recovers.

CHAPTER X—Ordered back to sea duty, Depew rejoins the Cassard, which makes several trips to the Dardanelles as a convoy. The Cassard is almost battered to pieces by the Turkish batteries.

CHAPTER XI—The Cassard takes part in many hot engagements in the memorable Gallipoli campaign.

CHAPTER XII—Depew is a member of a landing party which sees fierce fighting in the trenches at Gallipoli.

CHAPTER XIII—After an unsuccessful trench raid, Depew tries to rescue two wounded men in No Man's Land, but both die before he can reach the trenches.

CHAPTER XIV—Depew wins the Croix de Guerre for bravery in passing through a terrific artillery fire to summon aid to his comrades in an advanced post.

CHAPTER XV—On his twelfth trip to the Dardanelles, he is wounded in a naval engagement and, after recovering in a hospital at Brest, he is discharged from service and sails for New York on the steamer Georgic.

There were hammocks there and we jumped into them to get warm, but the Germans came down with their revolvers and bayonets and took the hammocks away and poured water on the decks and told us to sleep there. They could not have done a worse trick than that.

Then they put locks on the portholes and told us that anyone caught fiddling with the locks would be shot at once. This was because we might sight a British or French man-of-war at any time and as the Moewe was sailing under the British flag and trying to keep out of trouble they did not want us at the ports signaling our own warships for help. If they had bucked any of the allied ships and had a fight we would have died down there like rats.

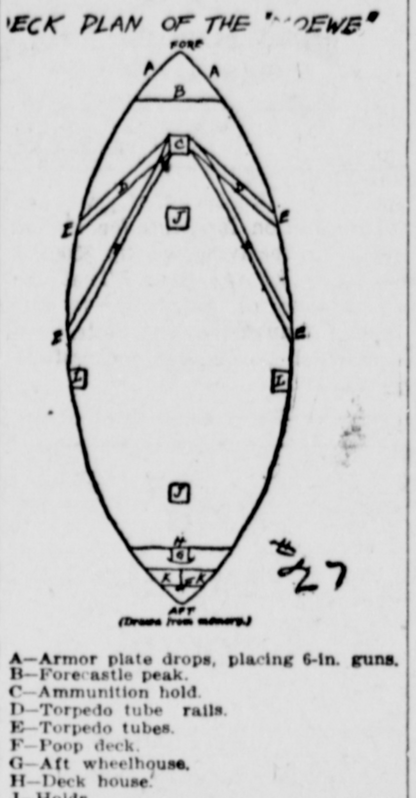
The Moewe had already captured the Voltaire, Mount Temple, Cambrian Range and the King George and had the crews of these vessels between decks with us. These men told us how the Germans were treating them and it looked to me as though the evening would be spent in playing games and a pleasant time would be had by all—not.

The crew of the Mount Temple were on deck working when the raider suddenly opened fire on them. Two or three men jumped into the water and the Germans turned a gun on them while they were swimming and killed them. That was just a sample of what had happened to them.

The men now began running up and down in a line to keep warm, but I took a little run on my own hook and treated myself to as much of a once-over of the ship as I could. I do not believe the Moewe had more than a three-fourths-inch armor plate, but behind that she had three rows of pig iron, which made about a foot in thickness. There was nothing but cable strung along the deck and when I saw that I would have given anything to have had a crack at her with a 14-inch naval. And I sure wished hard enough that one of our ships would slip up on us, whether we were caught between decks or not. I went aft as far as the sentry would let me and I saw that she had three spare six-inch guns under the poop deck and two six-inch pieces mounted astern. The guns were mounted on an elevator and when the time came they ran the elevator up until the guns were on a level with the poop deck, but otherwise they were out of sight from other ships.

For our first meal they slung a big feed bag half full of ship biscuit—hardtack—to us and some dixies of tea. After this festival we began roaming up and down the deck again, because it was the only way to keep warm. I guess we looked like some of the advertisements in magazines, where they show a whole family sitting around a Christmas tree in their underwear and telling each other that Whosis Unions—the Roomy Kind—were just what they wanted from Santy. Only we did not have any Christmas tree to sit around. We must have looked funny, though, and I would have had a good laugh if I had not been so cold.

We could not go to sleep because the decks were wet, nor could we sit down with any comfort for the same reason. Besides, we thought we might



A—Armor plate drops, placing 6-in. guns.
B—Forecastle peak.
C—Ammunition hold.
D—Torpedo tube rails.
E—Torpedo tubes.
F—Poop deck.
G—Aft wheelhouse.
H—Deck house.
J—Holds.
K—Disappearing guns aft, mounted on elevator.
L—Sea gates.

buck up against a British or a French cruiser at any minute and most of us thought we would stay up and get an eye full before we started for Davy's well-known locker.

About two bells the following morning the Moewe's engines began to groan and shake her up a bit and we could hear the blades jump out of the water every once in a while and tear away. She went ahead in this way for some time and we were hoping she was trying to get away from a cruiser and some of us were pulling for the cruiser to win and others hoping the Moewe would get her heels clear and keep us from getting ours.

The Huns were running up and down the deck yelling like wild men and one of our men began to yell too. He was delirious and after he yelled a bit he jumped up and made a pass at the sentry, who shot at him but missed. The shot missed me too, but not very much. Then they dragged the delirious man up on deck and Lord knows what they did with him, because we never saw him again. But we did not hear any sound that they might have made in shooting him.

Then the Huns began shelling and they kept it up for some time.

Then they ordered us up on deck to see the ship they had been firing at and when we came up the companion

The Huns Were Running Up and Down the Deck.

way they were just bringing the other ship's skipper aboard. It was the French collier St. Theodore, hove to off the starboard side with a prize crew from the Moewe aboard and wigwagging to the raider.

Then the Huns began shouting and they rousted us below deck again. The place where we had been was filled with smoke, from what or why I do not know, but it was almost impossible to breathe in it. When the smoke cleared up a bit the Marathon started again, for we were still in our underwear only. One of the boys had asked Fritz for clothing and Fritz said the English had tough enough skins and they did not need clothing. Then he said: "Wait until you see what our German winters are like."

The following morning the engines began to tear away again and the guns started firing. After a while the firing stopped and the engines too, and after an hour they had the old man of the Yarrowdale aboard. She was a British ship chartered by the French and bound for Brest and Liverpool with a very valuable cargo aboard—airplanes, ammunition, food and automobiles.

When they rousted us on deck again the St. Theodore was still in sight, but she had the Yarrowdale for company. Both were trailing behind us and keeping pretty close on. While we were on deck we saw the German sailors at work on the main deck making about ten rafts and when they began to place tins of hardtack on the rafts, a tin to each, we imagined they were going to heave us over the side and let us go on the rafts. But instead they began telling us we would land in the States and then they rousted us between decks again.

We had only been there a short time when some of the German officers came down and asked if any of the men would volunteer to go firing on the Yarrowdale and we almost mobbed them to take us. They began putting down the names of the men who were to go and I talked them into putting mine down too. Then I felt about five hundred pounds lighter.

Five o'clock came and by that time I had forgotten to do any worrying. We received our usual rations and most of us who had volunteered figured that we would receive clothes and shoes. In the morning an officer came down below and read out the names of those who were to go and I felt even lighter when he called mine. We were each given a life belt and mustered on deck.

The sea was pretty nasty and some of the men had narrow escapes from falling between the Moewe and the lifeboats when the swells rocked us. One man fell from the ladder and broke his neck on the gunwale of the lifeboat. They took over boat after boat to the Yarrowdale until finally we were all there. Then they mustered us on deck and warned us not to start anything, because they had a time bomb in the engine room and two on the bridge. Meantime they had brought over several boatloads of hardtack and we threw it into No. 3 hold. This was to be our food for some time.

CHAPTER XVII.

Landed in Germany.

They had a coolie crew on the Yarrowdale and when they routed them on deck the coolies began to pray, and though it is nothing to laugh at I could not help but chuckle at the way some of them went about talking to their various gods. They were beginning to smell danger and were pretty nervous. Every one of the coolies had a cane and a pair of Palm Beach trousers. The Huns were loading them in the lifeboats to be taken back to the Moewe with their sea bags and one of them got too nervous and was slow about getting into the lifeboat, so the Germans shot him without saying a word.

Then the Germans called out the names of those who had volunteered to go stoking and this included me. We were drilled down the fiddley into the fire room. The fiddley is a shaft that runs from the main deck of a ship to the engine room. I looked around a bit and saw a German standing not very far from the fiddley, so I asked him if we would be given shoes. He said no. Then I asked him if we had to fire in our fare feet and he said yes—that we did not need shoes. Then he went into the engine room.

I looked at the narrow passage he went through and at the narrow passage of the fiddley to the main deck and I talked to my feet like I used to

"Feet, Do Your Duty."

at Dixmude. I said: "Feet, do your duty.". They did it and I flew up the fiddley. I never wanted to see that stoke hole again.

I sneaked up to where the rest of the fellows were and the guards drilled us into No. 4 hold. There was nothing but ammunition in it. They battened the hatches down on us, which made the hold waterproof. And as that made it practically airtight the only air the 580 of us got was through the ventilators. That hold was certainly foul.

They next day some of the men had got cigarettes somewhere. In a few minutes they as well as the rest had lit up and were puffing away in great style. I divided a cigarette with another fellow. Remember, we were sitting and standing on ammunition all this time. It shows how much we cared whether school kept or not.

The Germans saw the smoke coming out of the ventilators and they were crazy with fright. A gang of them laid below and rousted us out with whips.

They lined us up on deck and read us the riot act.

They drilled us down into the coal bunkers. It was simply terrible there. Coal dust to breathe and eat and sleep on.

Also, by this time some of the men had lost their heads completely; in fact, had gone violently crazy, and the rest of us were afraid of them. We were all thinking of the fight that might occur any moment between the Yarrowdale and some other vessel and we knew we were in the likeliest place for the vessel to be struck. Even though we were not hit amidships, if the ship were sinking we did not think the Germans would give us a chance to escape. We figured from what they had said that we would go down with the ship. And going down on a ship in which you are a prisoner is quite different from going down with one for which you have been fighting. You arrive at the same place, but the feeling is different.

Some of us thought of overpowering the crew and taking the vessel into our own hands, and we got the rest of the sane or nearly sane men together and tried to get up a scheme for doing it. I was strong for the plan and so were several others, but the Limey officers who were with us advised against it. They said the Germans were taking us to a neutral country, where we would be interned, which was just what the Germans had told us, but what few of us believed.

Then some others said that if we started anything the Germans would fire the time bombs. We replied that at least the Germans would go west with us, but they could not see that there was any glory in that. For myself, I thought the Germans would not fire the bombs until the last minute, and that we would have a chance at the boats before they got all of us anyway. There were only thirteen German sailors on board, besides their commander. This last Hun was named Badewitz.

So the pacifists ruled, because we could not do anything unless we were all together, and there was no mutiny. They said we were hotheads, the rest of us, but I still think we could have made a dash for it and overpowered our sentries, and either gone over the side with the lifeboats, or taken over the whole ship. It would have been better for us if we had tried, and if the pacifists had known what was coming to us they would have fired the time bombs themselves rather than go on into that future. However, that is split milk.

We were not allowed to open the portholes while we were in the bunkers, under penalty of death, and there in the dark, in that stinking air, it is no wonder many of us went crazy. Among us was a fellow named Harrington, about six feet tall and weighing 250 pounds. He seemed to be all right mentally, but some of us thought afterwards he was crazy. Anyway, I do not blame him for what he did. Harrington rushed up the fiddley and opened the door. There was a German sentry there, and Harrington made a swing at him and then grabbed his bayonet. The sentry yelled and some others came down from the bridge and shot Harrington through the hand. After they had beaten Harrington pretty badly, the bull of the bunch, Badewitz himself, came over and hammered Harrington all around the deck. Then they put him in irons and took him to the chart room.

The next day we were sitting in the fiddley getting warm when the door opened and there was Badewitz. He yelled "Heraus!" and began firing at us with a revolver, so we beat it back onto the coal. Pretty soon the door opened again. But it was only a German sentry. He threw down a note. It was written in English and read, "Pick out eight men for cooks." So we picked out eight men from the various vessels and they went on deck and rigged up a galley aft.

But we did not receive any knives, forks, spoons or plates. The first meal we got was nothing but macaroni, piled up on pieces of cardboard boxes. Then we appointed four men to serve the macaroni, and they got four pieces of wood, the cleanest we could find, which was not very clean at that, and they dug around in the macaroni and divided it up and put it in our hands. We had to eat it after that from our grimy fingers. Those who were helped first had to go farthest back on the coal to eat it, and those who were helped last got less, because the dividers got more careful toward the end and gave smaller portions.

(To be Continued)

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

CROWNING GLORY

By MILDRED WHITE.

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

Constance sat before the glass, studying her own plaintive face. "Why," she asked herself, "had youth passed her by, leaving so few of its pleasures. For surely this silvery shimmering crown upon her head was proof that youth had gone, and she must no longer deceive herself with its possible coming joys."

Thoughtfully she unloosed the heavy coils of hair, letting it fall in a wavy mass about her shoulders, almost, it seemed to have turned white in a night. A few silvery strands which appeared from time to time had not seemed to matter, but now—Constance's dark eyes were brooding and pathos curved her red lips. Always she had been attendant upon a patient invalid in a wheel chair. And while girl companions enjoyed themselves here or there, Constance solaced herself with the thought that faithful service was the least she could give, in gratitude for the care her aunt had bestowed upon her own orphaned childhood. Now Aunt Delia was gone, and after a long sojourn in the outer world, from which she had been withheld, Constance returned again, with a grateful sense of home-coming to the empty house on the hill.

Constance had arisen early upon this first Sunday of her home-coming, and had gone alone to answer the call of the bell swaying high in the old church steeple. Very conscious was she of the silent nudges and whisperings in her direction.

"Do you see Constance Gail?" she could fancy her old neighbors saying; "her hair has turned white."

Resentfully she glanced at the companions of her girlhood, with their brown or black locks unchanged; yes, youth had been unkind in leaving her so soon. Thus, as she sat before her mirror, into the eyes that still were young, came a sudden retrospective smile. After all, there had been a few hours of enchantment, of light-hearted irresponsibility, and though these occasions stood out with startling distinctness, perhaps the one best remembered was that of the olden-time party at Stauntons. She had gone dressed as a Colonial maiden, while a friend had stayed with her aunt for company, and perhaps the memory of this evening was especially pleasurable because of the daring, mysterious cavalier who had claimed her undivided attention.

Seated now before her mirror, the face of Constance flushed between its curtain of silvery hair; the man had kissed her good-night, and she had never forgotten the kiss.

Why should she recall the episode now, awakened to the fact of a youth past and gone? With careless grace she pinned up the masses of her hair and moved toward the door. It was the twilight bell which called to worship. Hatless, through the summer night, Constance followed on down the lane. Back in the old family pew, a sensation of being steadily observed caused her to raise her eyes to the gallery; and there, looking down upon her, as though in glad recognition, was the very same daring face.

Older, of course, was this man in the gallery, with a certain grave distinction, but there could be no mistaking the fine, frank face or the deep eyes with their humorous twinkle. Hardly had she stepped out again into the night, when he was at her side.

"I claim remembrance," the man said quickly, "from the long ago. You may have forgotten a certain bold young guest of the Stauntons, who attended their olden-time party, but I have never forgotten my charming companion, whose name I had not even known. You must pardon me for assisting your recollection; we met during the evening of the party upon the veranda, and in a spirit of youthful adventure, preferred to spend the evening without learning each other's identity. At midnight, like Cinderella of the ball, you disappeared, and—" he laughed shortly, "I saw you no more."

Constance, gazing into the man's eyes, smiled. "I remember it all," she said; "but you are mistaken as to the last. Several times upon the street afterward I passed you without recognition. That was the humiliating ending of my adventure."

"Impossible!" the man declared. "Why, I walked the village streets, searching in vain for a golden-haired maid. From the fair texture of your skin, I fancied your hair must be golden. The night of the dance, you may recall, it was powdered white, gloriously white, like some olden-time picture. Beneath it your eyes, with their dark brows and lashes, were beautiful."

The man was walking along now at her side, seeming almost to forget the fact of her real presence, in the delight of her past fancied one. "Through the years that are gone," he went on, "I have kept upon my dressing table, the picture of a white-haired, red-lipped colonial maid, and just because she reminded me of you."

Constance stood still in the center of the path. "So that is why it all came back to you tonight," she said slowly, "because of my white hair."

Her voice broke tremulously. "It is not powdered now," she said; it is whitened by all those years that are past."

And there in the witchery of moonlight, with the fragrance of flowers all about them, the man stood looking down into her face. "You are as I hoped one day to find you," he said, "and your hair is your crowning glory."

YANKEE NURSES SHOW METTLE

Girls Behind the Men Behind the Guns Are Doing Great Work.

OVER 12,000 NOW THERE

They Know They Have a Man-Sized Job and They Are Tackling It in a Man's Way—Morale Is Perfect.

London.—America has poured a veritable army of her womanhood into war-torn Europe. To date over 12,000 American nurses have been sent over. Within the year there will be right here on the ground more than 24,000 of these American "girls behind the men behind the guns."

This is the estimate of Miss Carrie M. Hall of Boston, head of all American Red Cross nurses in Great Britain.

Of the 12,000 now here, between 600 and 700 are working in Great Britain in the dozen or more American hospitals that have sprung into being within the past six months. The remainder are staffing hospitals behind the lines in France.

With the arrival of American soldiers at Vladivostok came a contingent of nurses from the American Red Cross unit at Tokio, Japan. As hostilities and American casualties begin there more United States army regular nurses probably will be sent to Russia.

All Highly Trained.

All women sent over so far are highly trained graduate nurses, bacteriologists, dietitians and college trained hygiene experts. The war department in Washington has ruled that only these trained women may be sent over for the time being, at least.

For this reason General Pershing's recent call for 5,000 girl workers with the American army in France will be filled by British instead of American girls. England's women's army, the "Waacs" (Women's Army Auxiliary Corps) is now conducting a nationwide recruiting campaign here for these British girl volunteers for duty as clerks, chauffeurs, typists, orderlies, telephonists, etc., with the American army.

Practically every troop convoy from the United States brings scores more of these women experts. From peace loving American homes that have not yet felt the grim hand of war these blue-clad Yankee girls, like their big brothers, are plunging into this maelstrom of war with a determination and efficiency that has won for them already the unstinted praise of all the allies.

They know they've got a man-sized job before them, stripped of all the so-called glamour of war, and they're tackling it in a man's way. Up in the field and base hospitals under shell-fire and valiantly braving air raid terrors, they're "carrying on" untiringly, night and day, working unceasingly to save the lives of our boys.

Miss Hall, who was one of the first American nurses to arrive in France immediately after the United States decided to jump into this job of winding up the watch on the Rhine, was witness of the sterling quality of American womanhood in this war under fire.

Morale Is Perfect.

"I was one of the first to come over with the Harvard Base hospital unit. No sooner were we landed than we were attached to the British and hurried up near the first line to staff a little tented hospital city near Camiers. There were two other American field hospitals near us.

"It was a bright moonlight night. Our tents were shown up like a silver city. At midnight the alarm sounded. We leaped from our beds. There was no panic. The hum of the Boche machines was plainly audible. Suddenly five deafening explosions told us they had gotten our camp. It only lasted about five minutes, but in that short time their five bombs dropped in a straight line had nearly demolished our camp.

"Tents containing American wounded were ripped to shreds, temporary hospital buildings mowed down like a pack of cards. Six soldier patients were killed and a score or more injured. The morale of the nurses and doctors was wonderful. Forgetting self, they plunged into the work of rescue.

"One girl, Eva Parmalee of Boston was on duty in one of the tents most badly hit. One bomb fell so near her clothing was ripped and torn by bits of flying debris and pieces of sand lodged in the flesh of her face. Undaunted, she carried on through it all, rushing here and there aiding wounded and assisting in the work of rescue. Not until it was all over did she notice the state of her clothes or the bits of sand in her face."

Delay Release of Ohio Troops.

Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., Nov. Nov. 25. — Failure to receive proper discharge blanks from the war department at Washington through a misunderstanding caused military authorities at Camp Sherman to postpone until next Tuesday or Wednesday the mustering out of the first Ohio troops to be ordered honorably discharged following the signing of the armistice.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. ad.

We Sell hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. ad.

Mrs. W. H. Duncan and children of Latonia, Ky., have returned home after a pleasant visit among relatives and friends.

Mrs. Orris Moore entertained Mrs. W. H. Duncan and children, of Latonia, Ky., Mrs. J. H. Jackson and Miss Ethel Duncan to dinner Tuesday at her home in the country.

Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Mrs. W. H. Duncan and children and Miss Ethel Duncan spent the day Thursday with Mrs. Montgomery Jackson.

An up-to-date line of tailored dress and sport hats; best quality for least money.
(Ad) Eva Walden

Mrs. J. H. Jackson entertained the following people to a bountiful dinner Sunday in honor of her son, Lieut. John C. Jackson, of Camp Lee, Va.: Mrs. W. H. Duncan and children, of Latonia, Ky., Mrs. Orris Moore and son, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Jackson and children, and Ethel Duncan.

Second Lieut. John C. Jackson, of Camp Lee, Va., who has received his commission, and has been honorably discharged, is visiting among home folks. He has accepted his old position as bookkeeper at Winding Gulf, Va.

See those beautiful sailors in best style and latest colors at
(Ad) Eva Walden's

Ernest G. Dodge, Berea, Class of '93, A. M. from University of Chicago, afterwards teaching Greek, etc. here, is spending the week visiting at the home of his father, Prof. L. V. Dodge, and seeing other friends in Berea. It is twelve years since his last visit, and he expresses great surprise at the wonderful improvements which have been made. At present he is working for the Government, at Washington City.

E. T. Fish was in Richmond Sunday.

Mrs. Jack Adams, of Richmond, has returned home after a few days visit with Mrs. Bettie Jones.

Mrs. Preston Cornelius and little daughter, Helen, of Aberdeen, Miss., are visitors in Berea this week.

Horace B. Jones is ill at the College Hospital.

Mrs. Henry Ritter is recovering nicely from the "flu."

Miss Marie Bower was in Cincinnati last Thursday.

For Sale—My farm containing 42 acres; good four room cottage; barn, chicken house, etc. About seven acres in meadow; about four or five acres in woods; rest of farm is all tillable land. This farm is off Dixie Highway about ¾ of mile and about 2½ miles from Berea. If interested inquire of John Bales, or see me at meat market on Main street.
(Ad) B. F. VanWinkle

We have the best line of children's tams, hats and caps in town, and we sell them right. Call and be convinced. (ad) Eva Walden

John Muncy and family are spending Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Muncy in Richmond.

Mrs. Ida Lindsay left last Wednesday for Covington, Ky., where she will visit her sister, Mrs. R. E. Culbertson.

Mrs. A. K. Hough, and son, Howard, left for their home in Saybrook, O., on the evening train Monday. Howard is recovering from an attack of the "flu" which was followed by pneumonia.

We receive each week from the fashion centers the advance styles in hats. See them before you buy.
(Ad) Eva Walden

Miss Fuqua, who teaches at Oneida Institute, Oneida, Ky., has been visiting friends in Berea this week.

C. D. Lakes was a Berea visitor for a day or two last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harrison, of Stanton, Ky., spent the week end with parents in Berea.

R. O. Fletcher, a former Berea worker, reports the arrival of a baby boy. Mr. Fletcher holds an important agricultural position under the Government. His address is 4637 Beard Av. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale—Thoroughbred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Large well marked birds. Toms, $6.00; hens, $4.00. Also some extra nice S. C. Rhode Island cockerels at $2.00 each. Mrs. Luther Todd, Berea phone 9-1½t, Coyle, Ky.

Joe Scrivner and family moved to Irvine, Ky., this week where they will make their home. They will be greatly missed by all Bereans, and especially by their neighbors of East Center St. to whom they have become endeared by their associations of many years. The best wishes of all go with them to their new home.

County Agent Spence and Professor Marsh made a business trip to Lexington last Saturday.

A Union Thanksgiving service was held in the College Chapel at 10 o'clock today (Thursday). The sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. Hudnut, of Youngstown, O., and the praise service was led by Dean Raymond. A large number of people were present, and many participated in the testimony service, expressing thanks for definite blessings received.

PIANO FOR SALE

A new piano, used one year, for sale at exceptionally low price. Fine finish and beautiful tone. Nearly 50 per cent discount from the original price. Call on M. E. Vaughn, Jackson Street. ad.

MARE AND MULE STRAYED

Black mare, 16½ hands high, roan stripe over right eye; and black horse mule, 14 hands high. $5 reward for information concerning whereabouts of same.
Sidney Sims, Conway Ky.

S. A. T. C. SPREAD

One of the most delightful, as well as patriotic occasions of the season, was spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bower. The guests of honor were members of the Berea S. A. T. C., while the hostesses were Victory Girls, headed by their captain, Miss Marie Bower. After a wholesome four course "Turkey" dinner, we enjoyed "music in the air" and the rest of the afternoon was spent in having a jolly good time.

Those who enjoyed the occasion were, Misses Marie Bower, Rebecca Muncy, Bettie Herndon, Minor Herndon, Christine Arnold, Mollie Smith, Risse Oliver, Nancy Robinson, Sergeants Redden and Glasscock, Privates Bowen, Darnell, Layporte, Broderick, Gay, and Haslett.

We all left trusting to have another grand meeting again soon, and assuring the Victory Girls any assistance in their patriotic service.

Jasper W. Redden,
Sergeant Berea S. A. T. C.

BASKET BALL

The Eastern Kentucky State Normal Unit S. A. T. C. basket ball team met our S. A. T. C. team here Saturday evening. The Berea boys played good ball and won their initial game by the significant score of 30 to 9.

Line Up

Berea		Richmond	
F Wyatt	13	F Keith	2
F Van Winkle	9	F Howard	6
C Trosper	8	C Cutlip	1
G Porter		G Scrivner	
G Pittman (1st)		G Ramsey	
G Williams (2nd)			
Total	30		9

A basket ball game between the S. A. T. C. team of Kentucky Wesleyan and the Berea army team will be played in the Tabernacle this evening (Thursday). The Berea boys succeeded in rolling up a large score in the game with the Richmond players, and are in good trim for their battle with the Winchester team. The game will be called at 8 o'clock; admission 15 cents.

A CORRECTION

In reporting the death of Private Basil Ball in our last week's Citizen we referred to him as the son of Mrs. Lillie Ball, Berea. The item was copied from another newspaper and the information accepted as authentic. Mrs. Lillie Ball is the widow of the deceased soldier. Mr. Ball was a student in the College Department of Berea College some three years ago, and at the time of his enlistment was a ministerial student in Center College, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Ball were planning to enter upon missionary work after the war.

AN INTERESTING MEETING

The Clio Club held its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. B. F. Robinson last Thursday. The report of the Civic Committee was listened to with great interest and was followed by earnest discussion and expressions of approval. Four new members were voted in. It was a live meeting, well attended and one of promise for service.

NO LYCEUM LECTURE DEC. 6

Mark Sullivan, editor of Collier's, who was to give the last lecture of the Fall Lyceum Course, on December 6, telegraphs that he is leaving on December 4 to attend the Peace Conference in Europe. Watch for later announcement regarding redemption of Season Tickets.

NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Addie Gentry will please present them, properly proven, to the undersigned on or before January 1st, 1919, or they will be debarred thereafter.
(Adp-22) Jas. W. Wallace, Exec.

FOR SALE

Ford touring car, 1916 model, in good condition. For particulars and price, call on E. B. English.

CONSERVATION URGED

Mrs. Roberts, chairman of Berea Unit of National Defense, has received for publication the following telegram:

"Washington, D. C., November 18th.
Mrs. Helm Bruce:

United States Food Administration has named first week of December 'Conservation Week for World Relief.' Special features include conservation Sunday, December 1st; Woman's Day, December 4th; School Day, December 6th. Famine and disorder threatened by lack of food in many parts of Europe. Every household in America must rally to this new call. Details of plan with reasons for same in hands of Federal Food Administration of your State. Recommend giving all possible co-operation. Suggest, if you have not already done so, you confer with Food Administrator of your State calling attention to usefulness of your machinery to promote conservation drive locally.

(Signed) Hannah J. Patterson,
Resident Director."

The Council of National Defense at Washington is greatly concerned with the teacher shortage. The situation is serious, and as matters now stand three million school children will go untaught this winter.

FOR SALE

New 7-room bungalow with something over two acre lot for sale or rent. Just outside city limits, West End Chestnut Street. Mrs. H. L. McMurry.

DUROC HOGS FOR SALE

Five or six hogs, weigh 175 to 200 each, in good shape to fatten. Make good killing hogs.
Levi Lamb, Dreyfus, Ky.

KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

sent to Paint Lick today for burial.

Official announcement was made this week that the machinery for the mustering out of soldiers of Camp Zachary Taylor slated to return to civil life would swing into full operation Tuesday morning. At the rate of 1,000 a day the soldiers will leave the camp. After ten days of strenuous work, Lieut. Col. H. H. Elrath, camp executive officer, announced that everything was ready. Before the week end at least 10,000 men will be returned home from this camp.

Following the arrival of an essential discharge blanks, everything needed for the discharge of the men was at hand. Medical officers have been busy examining men selected to discharge for several days. In the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School nearly 13,000 men have been examined physically for discharges. It is considered likely that the school will start first.

A wreck near the Richmond depot, caused by freight train No. 44 smashing into the caboose of another freight which had been left on the main track while some switching was being done, tore up considerable portion of trackage in the local yards early Tuesday morning. All traffic was delayed several hours. The big mogul engine, pulling the north bound train was hurled off the track and turned sidewise to the other cars. A wrecker was brought from Corbin and another from Covington to repair the damage, but it was late in the day before passenger trains could get by and resume their schedules.

In the oil industry, Kentucky will unquestionably continue to take a leading part. What this means to the people of Kentucky, very few realize. The Cumberland pipe line, alone, is taking out of Kentucky every week, approximately 100,000 barrels of oil, which estimated at $2.60 per barrel, means $260,000 paid out weekly in Kentucky. If it be true, as some well posted oil operators believe, that this is about one half of the oil being produced in Kentucky, it will be readily observed that Kentucky, if given the transportation facilities for its oil, would be receiving weekly $500,000 or $25,000,000 per year. That the oil industry of Kentucky is the leading industry of the State, is a fact which no one can successfully contradict.

SAVE WATER!

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO WATER PATRONS

To meet legitimate domestic requirements, water must *not* be used for sprinkling purposes, nor for building operations until further notice.

CAUTION!

Use Water Sparingly—Do Not Waste It

Where water is used for sprinkling, allowed to run, or where water fixtures are not kept in good order, the waterworks will *exercise* its right to discontinue supply forthwith and without further notice.

Berea College

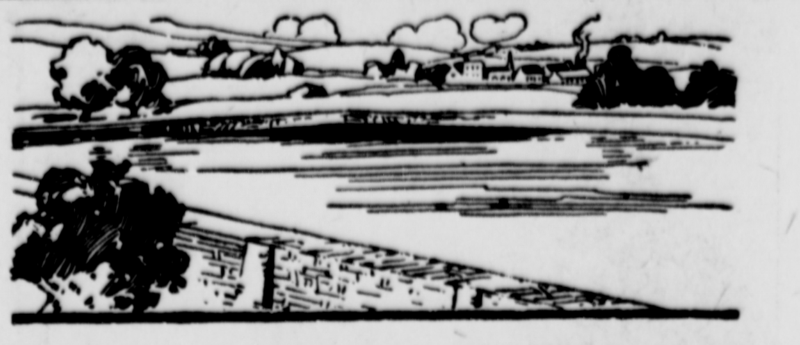
In effect August 20, 1918. Action of Prudential Committee — By HOWARD E. WAY, Custodian of Properties

Phone in case of trouble — TOWN 194, COLLEGE 16

For Sale

111 acres north of and adjoining the best college in the U. S., located at Berea, Kentucky. This tract of land is bounded on the west by Silas Moore and on the east by College property and adjoining the Dixie Highway. Only a ten minutes walk from the farthest college building. All good farm land, could be devided into two or four nice small farms and made into subdivisions as an addition to the city of Berea. I am going to sell this to the highest and best bidder; bids mailed to me at West Point with certified check for at least $100 to know that you mean business. I prefer cash but will sell one-third cash and the balance five or ten equal payments with 6% interest payable annually. The title is good as any in the state of Kentucky.

Address L. G. CLARK, West Point, Mississippi. (Owner)



Making the Nation's Credit Liquid

Reservoir systems insure a steady water supply in every city and large town. The faucet is of very little value without the reservoir behind it.

The Federal Reserve Banking System is a simple and practical means of making the nation's credit liquid at all times.

As a member of that system, this bank is as independent of local conditions as it is humanly possible to make it.

Berea National Bank

Our Clientele Grows!

Not Upon Promises,
But Upon Performance

We are pioneers in

Dry Cleaning and Dyeing

In Business Since 1836
Prompt Deliveries

The Teasdale Co.

625–627 Walnut St.
Cincinnati - Ohio

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste — MORGAN'S SAPOLIO SCOURING SOAP — Economy in Every Cake

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE

Berea, Kentucky

We have for sale some modest cottages in Berea at from $800 to $1,000; some better ones at from $1,200 to $1,500; some elegant houses at from $5,000 to $10,000; some unimproved land at $15 to $20 an acre; some better at $40 to $50; some fine farms at from $75 to $150 according to improvements and location; a new hotel in the business portion of the city for sale or rent; one hundred and eighty acres adjoining the town that we will cut to suit purchaser and make easy payments. Come and see us if you want Real Estate in or around Berea. You will find Dean at Berea Bank and Trust Co. Catch Herndon when you can!

WE BUY OLD FALSE TEETH

We pay from $2.00 to $35.00 per set (broken or not). We also pay actual value for Diamonds, old Gold Silver and Bridgework. Send at once by parcel post and receive cash by return mail.

MAZER'S TOOTH SPECIALTY
Dept. X, 2007 So. 5th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BEREA, KY.

Reduction Sale!

of all

Coats, Suits, Furs
Blouses, Skirts
Millinery

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond - - - - - - Kentucky

A Legally GUARANTEED CURE for Hog Cholera

Think of it, Mr. Farmer, here's a remedy for hog cholera that is sold under a "Legal Guarantee Bond." How can you afford to take chances against hog cholera when you can get such terms?

Bourbon Hog Cholera Remedy

is the only remedy ever put up that is guaranteed to cure and prevent hog cholera. It does the work when all other known remedies fail. Quart, $1.50, Gallon $5.00. At All Druggists.

BOURBON REMEDY COMPANY, Lexington, Ky.

Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

Do your Christmas shopping early.

Elliott Fisher Book-keeping Machine

This machine writes your checks and deposits, adds deposits, subtracts checks, carries correct balances forward every day, and keeps duplicate copy for our customers. If you want your book-keeping done this way open an account with the

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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Advertising rates on application.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BEREA RED CROSS

The Annual Meeting of Berea Red Cross Chapter was held in Vocational Chapel, November 20, 1918, at 7:30 p.m. T. J. Osborne presided. The meeting was opened by singing America, after which Rev. Hudson led in prayer.

The Annual Message of the War Council to the Chapters of the American Red Cross was read by Prof. J. R. Robertson.

The Secretary's report of the meetings of the Executive Committee was read and approved. J. L. Gay, Treasurer, gave a report of the money received and expended by the Chapter during the past year.

Mrs. R. H. Cowley gave a report of First Aid Classes. Ninety-nine persons have taken the course in First Aid and thirty-seven have received certificates.

Mrs. C. H. Porter gave a very interesting account of the work done by the women, whose faithfulness is shown by the following results:

510 T Bandages
472 Abdominal Bandages
500 Triangular Bandages
30 Four-tailed Bandages
399 Hospital Bed Shirts
100 Property Bags
50 Heel Rings
8 Wash Cloths
36 Napkins
55 Girls' Dresses
1 Box of Scrap Books, made by the Training School.

In the linen shower we sent 20 sheets, 75 bath towels, 78 hand towels, 49 napkins, and 124 handkerchiefs. The Belgian Relief Committee packed and shipped 13 boxes of clothing which weighed two tons.

Mrs. S. R. Baker's report of the knitting which had been done for the Chapter showed that there had been no lack of interest in this direction. Berea Chapter has shipped:

24 Helmets
72 Pairs Wristlets
45 Mufflers
223 Sweaters
400 Pairs Socks.

Mrs. R. R. Coyle reported that the Chapter had made 5,345 surgical dressings.

Mrs. J. W. Herndon's report of the varied activities of the Civilian Relief work was very interesting and showed a wonderful amount of work done by that committee.

The following members were elected as an Executive Board for the ensuing year:

W. C. Hunt
Mrs. S. R. Baker
T. J. Osborne
Mrs. T. J. Osborne
Dr. R. H. Cowley
Mrs. R. H. Cowley
Mrs. J. W. Herndon
John L. Gay
Mrs. C. D. Lewis
John W. Welch
Mrs. Ellen H. Mitchell
John F. Dean
John F. Smith
F. O. Clark
A. F. Scruggs
Jas. W. Stephens
W. G. Best
Mrs. W. H. Bower
Rev. Howard Hudson
E. F. Dizney
G. E. Porter
D. G. Bales
R. H. Chrisman
Rexford Raymond
A. P. Smith
Mrs. R. R. Coyle
E. F. Coyle
J. R. Robertson.
Chas. H. Burdette
Mrs. S. T. McGuire

F. O. Clark has been appointed chairman of Christmas Roll Call Campaign which begins December 16 and ends December 23.

Ellen H. Mitchell, Secretary.

Financial Report of Berea Kentucky Red Cross Chapter—1918

Receipts

Balance, April 30, 1918	$ 24.05
Miscellaneous Collection	0.50
59 Memberships	59.00
Tag Sale, June 6	198.05
Picture Show, June 6	153.35
10% of Chautauqua, June 20	29.00
Mrs. Davis, June	0.60
Sale of Tea, June	1.00
Liberty Bonds, given by Miss Henrietta Childs, June	155.62
Fourth of July Booth	39.04
Collection Union Service at Chapel, July 16	16.28
Donation, Mrs. Alice Tyler, July 17	3.00
Refund on Express, July 22	1.01
Sale of Tea, July 31	0.50
Kentucky Trio Entertainment August	15.51
Donation, West End S. S., August 26	4.52
One-fourth of Second Red Cross War Fund, Sept. 14	331.52
Four Magazine Memberships	8.00
Donation by S. R. Seale, First Movie Ticket sold on opening night to S. R. Baker, October	10.00
Collection from Union Service Meetings, October 11	14.69
Donation by Progress Club, November	188.73
Total	$1,253.97

Expenditures

W. H. Moore, May 8	$ 0.42
Purchasing Committee	93.74
Mrs. C. H. Porter, May 16	0.54
American Red Cross, Membership Dues	34.50
The Citizen, June 1	2.40
Berea College Press, June 1	8.85
M. E. Vaughn (films), June 12	10.75
Geo. Reynolds (drayage), July 3	1.26
Berea Transfer Co. (express), July 9	2.43
American Red Cross (supplies)	514.09
Mrs. R. R. Coyle and Mrs. S. R. Baker (Assistance rendered persons during Influenza Epidemic), Nov. 15	12.62
Mrs. E. F. Coyle (postage), Nov. 19	0.91
Mrs. Ellen Mitchell (postage), Nov. 19	1.50
Berea College Press (stationery, etc.), Nov. 19	4.54
Balance, Nov. 19	564.82
Total	$1,253.97

Total Receipts since organization, June, 1917	$2,503.87
Total Expenditures since organization, June, 1917	1,939.05
Balance, Nov. 19, 1918	$ 564.82

Respectfully submitted,
J. L. Gay, Treasurer

Very Good Reason.

Another reason why a man would rather be a man and have men friends than be a woman and have woman friends is because he knowns that none of his friends is going to borrow his hair to go to the theater or a party.

U. S. NEWS
(Continued From Page One)

Italian and Franch ambassadors and the American peace delegation will cross on the same ship with the President. Preparations for the President's trip are progressing rapidly, though still surrounded with secrecy. No one professes to know when the start will be made or just who will make up the party. Many messages from England, France and Italy say the President's presence is essential.

RED CROSS

"Fifty miles from a 'wire' station, five miles from a telephone," writes Shelby D. Watts, Red Cross Home Service field agent, to James L. Fieser, Lake Division director of Civilian Relief.

Mr. Watts, besides carrying, visiting and organizing Home Service sections in Red Cross chapters, is doing Home Service case work in the untravelled mountains of Kentucky wherever he finds afflicted families.

His latest report to headquarters, besides the usual statistics reads:

"There are only some five hundred people now sick with the 'flu' in this district. About a half dozen families have no one to give medicine or care for them at all—every member of the family being down. I cared for a family of eight today, all bed-fast. I gave medicine, cooked potatoes, boiled or coddled soft-boiled eggs, washed dishes, cleaned up generally, cut wood, built the fire, nursed the baby and milked two cows, riding home five miles in the dark over creeks and mountains. The horse went some, too.

This is a sample of the work needed to be done, but every man here has a job nursing his family or relatives or neighbors."

The Military Relief Department of the American Red Cross is to have a representative and a staff at each of the General Hospitals now being opened throughout the country for sick and disabled soldiers.

In the Lake Division Red Cross territory these hospitals are to be located at the Cincinnati East High School, at the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Columbus, the Richman Brothers model factory at Cleveland, the State Hospital at Lima and at the former health resort at West Baden, Ind.

Edward B. Greene, director of the Red Cross Department of Military Relief in the Lake Division, is authority for the statement that the Red Cross will have a staff at each of the above institutions.

"These staffs," says Mr. Greene, "will largely parallel, in their makeup and activities, the staffs that we now have and have had for months at all the big military training camps in this country. The size of the staffs will vary, but it is quite likely that for a hospital of 1,500 beds we will have a field director, an assistant field director, two or three associate directors and one or two stenographers.

Our field director at each hospital is to have charge of all activities of outside organizations that wish to volunteer their services for hospital work. It goes without saying, however, that these Red Cross field directors will be responsible to the commanding officers of the hospitals and will neither plan nor permit activities which do not meet with the complete approval of the commanding officers.

The staff men will attend to such details as communication and visiting, and we will be prepared to furnish emergency supplies upon requisition just as we had the opportunity to do in a big way during the recent epidemic of influenza."

WORLD NEWS
(Continued From Page One)

parts of territory now under Austrian rule. It would be a practical realization of the ambitions of the Servian people. Such changes might be made if a league of nations is formed that can secure order and freedom from the constant quarrels that have occurred in the Balkan peninsula.

HUN DIPLOMAT WANTS WIFE

Advertises for Woman "From the Best Family, With Fat Fortune."

Amsterdam.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an advertisement of a "diplomatic attache in the highest position, tall, good-looking, thirty, freethinker, son of an excellency" who wants a wife "from the best family, with a fortune permitting her to become the wife of a future German ambassador." He explains that he advertises because there are no dances or dinners during the war.

The Taglische Rundschau, very angry at the "future German ambassador," says it is not surprising that the whole world laughs at the German diplomats, if this is the stuff of which they are made.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

OF ALL RADIO COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE ACQUISITION AND OPERATION BY NAVY.

Stations Taken Over After the Declaration of War Included Those at Sayville, Long Island, and Tuckerton, N. J., Which Were Said to Have Been Financed by Germany.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Permanent Government control of all radio communication through the acquisition and operation by the Navy Department of all shore wireless stations in the United States used for commercial purposes is planned by the Administration under a bill now before Congress.

Representative Alexander, chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, who introduced the measure in the House, announced that hearings on the bill will begin before his committee December 12 and continue until all interests have been given an opportunity to be heard. A similar bill, introduced in the Senate by Chairman Fletcher, of the Committee of Commerce, has been approved by President Wilson.

Besides providing for the acquisition and operation of the stations by the navy, the bill directs that the Secretary of the Navy shall, so far as may be consistent with the transaction of Government business, open radio stations to general public business under regulations prescribed by him and shall fix the rates for such service. He also shall establish special rates for the handling of press dispatches by transoceanic or other special stations.

Commercial business has been handled through some naval wireless stations for four years, and since the nation entered the war all stations have been and still are being operated by the navy. Stations taken over after the declaration of war included the big plants at Sayville, Long Island and Tuckerton, N. J., which were said to have been financed by Germany. The navy only recently completed the most powerful radio plant in this country at Annapolis, and messages from it have been sent direct to France and other foreign countries. Another new station is being built on the South Atlantic Coast. On the Pacific Coast it operated stations at San Francisco and San Diego.

For any stations acquired under the proposed law, or those which may be closed permanently, just compensation is to be paid. In case of disagreement as to the amount of this compensation, the Secretary of the Navy shall make an offer. If this is refused, he will pay three-fourths of it pending final adjustment of the claim in the Courts.

FEAR FRENCH TANKS

Machines Spread Terror in Ranks of Foe.

Armed Car Helps 15 Yanks to Capture 700 Huns in Recent Drive.

With the American Armies.—Greater laurels daily are being won by the French light tanks which are co-operating with the American forces in pushing the Germans back toward the Rhine.

Among the many individual feats of the tanks and their drivers which have come to light, one of the most interesting is that of Brigadier Cellier, who has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor for his work in a light tank which enabled 15 American soldiers to capture 700 Germans.

Several hundred of these tanks led the counter-offensive from the Villers-Cotterets forest in July, which marked what appears to have been the turning point of the war. They broke through the enemy's lines, destroying his machine guns, overcoming strong centers of resistance and spreading panic and demoralization in the German ranks.

Where the infantry was preceded by the "chars d'assaut," as the French call them, the advance was three miles a day.

It was these same French light tanks which preceded the Americans in their advance upon Juvigny and Terny on the Soissons plateau. One of them, manned by a lieutenant, killed more than 200 Germans on the plateau.

Documents that have come into the hands of the French staff show that the Germans are greatly worried by the light tanks and are studiously coaching their men in methods of defense against them.

The light cars have the advantage of greater speed and of being more easily handled than the heavier tanks. They require a crew of only two men, a driver and a gunner, and carry one one-and-a-half-inch gun and a machine gun.

Old Soldiers Buy Bonds.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Civil war veterans at the National Soldiers' home at Sawtelle, near here, pledged themselves to buy $64,000 worth of War Savings stamps. The soldiers of '61 are also heavy Liberty loan subscribers.

GERMAN "REDS" IN DUSSELDOR

Spartacus Group Proclaim Dictorship and Arrest the Burgomaster.

ASK AID OF BOLSHEVIKI

Bremen Soldiers' and Workers' Council Declares Itself in Complete Accord With Bolshevism—Bavaria May Secede.

London, Nov. 25.—Chaotic political conditions in Germany are emphasized in reports received here from Amsterdam and Copenhagen based on direct telegrams from German cities.

The Spartacus group at Dusseldorf is reported to have proclaimed a proletarian dictatorship and arrested the burgomaster.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, radical socialist, was acclaimed at a Spartacus meeting in Berlin, which issued an appeal to the workers to emulate the Russian bolsheviki, and refused to listen to moderate socialist speakers.

The Bremen soldiers' and workers' council declared itself in complete accord with bolshevism and resolved to call on the bolsheviki in Russia to help introduce communism.

There is a general lack of harmony and in different parts of the country a tendency toward separatism. Bolshevik ideas are declared to be growing in the west, where a Rhenish republic is said to be planned.

Plans of Hun Royalists.

Much laudatory publicity is being given in western Germany to Eitel Friedrich and August Wilhelm, the second and fourth sons of William Hohenzollern, says The Hague correspondent of the Daily Mail. The correspondent's impression is that the royalists' hope is that through them dynastic sympathies can be maintained and a restoration effected.

The correspondent ascertained that after William Hohenzollern had entered Holland a thousand German soldiers arrived at the frontier and demanded that they be allowed to pursue and kill him.

The correspondent does not believe that William Hohenzollern could reach Berlin in safety, no matter what guaranties might be given. His eldest son is so universally hated and greatly despised that his life in Germany would not be worth an hour's purchase. He is under the closest guard owing to fears of an attack.

Huns Demand Best Food.

In connection with the appeal of Dr. W. S. Solf to the United States for food, it is to be remembered that there are two kinds of rations in use in Germany. That for the soldiers has been much larger than that granted the rest of the nation.

Doctor Solf appears anxious that the army standard shall be maintained for the body of troops returned to civil life. This ration is considerably more generous than that to which the British people have been accustomed during the last four years.

South Germans May Secede.

Copenhagen, Nov. 25.—Resistance in south Germany, especially in Bavaria, to proletariat dictation from Berlin is rapidly growing and is likely to result in all of south Germany becoming a new independent government, according to the Berlingske Tidende's Berlin correspondent.

How the Kangaroo Got Its Name.

When Captain Cook discovered Australia he sent his sailors ashore to buy the body of an animal which he saw in possession of the natives. After the bargain was made the men tried to find out the name of the animal. But the natives, not being able to understand English, replied in their own language: "Kan-ga-roo," which meant, "I don't know," meaning that they did not know what the men were talking about. The sailors, however, thought they had the answer to their question and reported to their captain that the animal was called a kangaroo, and so the poor kangaroo got a name that did not belong to him, and has had it ever since.

"CUT OUT FISH," SAYS EDITOR

Waiter Consults Head Waiter and Assistant and Then Uses a Knife.

London.—Dr. E. J. Wheeler, editor of Public Opinion, looks the part of an eminent scholar, but he speaks United States idiom, occasionally to the mystification of waiters who served him during the tour of the American editors.

Wheeler arrived in the dining room late for dinner and, having an engagement immediately after, decided to have dinner as quickly as possible.

"I will have no soup and you can cut out the fish," he told an attentive Swiss.

The waiter withdrew silently. Presently he was observed in earnest consultation with the head waiter. The latter dignitary called another waiter into conference. After a few minutes' deliberation, heads close, the waiter slipped away and came back with a knife.

He picked up the platter and, going to Wheeler's place, very carefully extracted the fish bones.

That, the editors understand, is Swiss for "cut out the fish

Since the War is Over

OUR STORE IS OPEN

New Goods Arriving Daily
The Best the Market Affords

We Give You
STYLE, QUALITY
GOOD SERVICE

The Heavy Sweater Coats and underwear men need now—Are Here!
Men's Night Shirts, $1.00 to $1.50.
Men's Pajamas and Bathrobes.
Men's Flannel Shirts, including popular army numbers which are sweeping the country from coast to coast $1 to $5.
Men's Wool Mixed Union Suits, $3.50 to $5.00.
Men's Overcoats and Mackanaws, $10.00 to $25.00.
Men's and Ladies' Raincoats, $3.00 to $17.50.
Men's Fur Caps, $4.00 to $7.00.
Men's and Boys' Suits, the newest styles out, $6.50 to $30.00.
Men's and Young Men's Fancy Dress Shirts, $1.00 to $5.00.
Men's and Young Men's Shoes, $2.50 to $12.00.

We welcome you at all times, and will make you feel at home through our courteous treatment.

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SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
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OWEN McKEE
THERE IS A REASON
RICHMOND - KENTUCKY

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

FARMING PROBLEMS IN 1919
To the Farmers and the Agricultural Forces of the United States:

During the period since we entered the war the farmers of the Nation have responded magnificently to the appeals for increased production, and all the people have complied with the urgent requests for fuller conservation. During this present fall season our farmers have planted an increased wheat acreage and a large acreage in rye. It is too early now to make detailed suggestions for the spring planting season. We do not know how the fall grains will come through the winter and we are not able to forecast the demands and the conditons which will prevail after the first of the year.

This Department, the agricultural colleges and other organizations will continue to give definite thot to all the problems, and at the proper time will lay the situation before you.

Two things seem to be clear:

One is that for a considerable period the world will have need particularly of a larger supply than normal of live stock, and especially of fats. We should not fail, therefore, to adopt every feasible means of economically increasing our livestock products. As a part of our program we should give due thought to the securing of an adequate supply of feed stuffs and to the eradication and control of all forms of animal disease.

The other is the need of perfecting the organization of our agricultural agencies for the purpose of intelligently executing such a program as may seem wise. We should not only have the best possible organization and co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges, the State departments of agriculture and farmers' associations, but we should especially strengthen the local farm bureaus and other organizations which support so effectively the extension forces and assist them in their activities. The perfecting of this organization is highly desirable not only during the continuance of the present abnormal conditions but also for the future. The local as well as the State and Federal agencies are of supreme importance to the Nation in all its activities designed to make rural life more profitable, healthful and attractive, and, therefore, to secure adequate economic production, efficient distribution and necessary conservation.

The main purpose of this appeal is to direct attention to the necessity of continuing our state of preparedness and of strengthening the foundations of our agriculture.

D. F. Houston,
Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY

Corn, 2,749,198,000 bushels; winter wheat, 555,725,000 bushels; spring wheat, 363,195,000 bushels; fall wheat, 918,920,000 bushels; oats, 1,535.297,000 bushels; barley, 235.-505,000 bushels; rye, 76,687,000 bushels; buckwheat, 18,370,000 bushels, potatoes, 390,101,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 88,114,000 bushels; tobacco, 1,266,686,000 pounds; hay, 86,254,000 tons.

WHEAT REPORT
For Southern Madison and Rockcastle Counties

Rockcastle County

Total acreage for 1917	875
Total acreage for 1918	2402
Gain in acreage	1527 or 175%
Farmers reporting	227

Southern Madison County

Total acreage for 1917	1162
Total acreage for 1918	2729
Gain in acreage	1527 or 135%
Farmers reporting	77

THE WAR AND THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

Live stock prices are good, but feed prices are so high that many farmers are tempted to sell off their live stock and market their grains direct. On some farms this is undoubtedly the thing to do; on others it would be a serious mistake. The difference depends largely upon the location and nature of the farm in question.

But one point should be kept in mind: Live stock will in all probability fall off in price less rapidly than will grain fields after the armies return to their homes, but it takes years to build up a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep. A good foreign market for American meats and breeding stock will undoubtedly exist for a term of years.

It Will Take Years to Rebuild European Herds Destroyed by the War.

Many stock growers are investigating the possibility of increasing the carrying capacity of their farms through the use of commercial fertilizers. In experimental tests it has been shown that grain and hay to fatten nine steers can be profitable produced on fertilized fields which unfertilized had fed but six. A fertilized pasture maintained nine sheep where unfertilized it would maintain but five.

Many farmers figure that through this method they will be able to produce live stock and still have grain to sell.

CAN AMERICA PRODUCE HER OWN POTASH?

New light is thrown on this interesting question by facts and figures contained in a recent publication of the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture.

Bulletin No. 572 gives a careful analysis of the probable potash supply to be had from the cement industry when apparatus for its recovery has been universally installed.

On the basis of an average production of 90,000,000 barrels of cement, the total potash escaping at present amounts to about 87,000 tons annually. It has been demonstrated commercially that 90 per cent of this potash is recoverable and experiments show that 95 per cent of this amount is in available form or may readily be made available. On this basis we would have a production of approximately 75,000 tons of available potash each year.

Since only about 50 per cent of the potash in the raw material is ordinarily volatilized in the process of making cement, as handled at present, there is a prospect of still further quantities to be made available from this source.

The present high prices of potash are encouraging installation of collecting apparatus and when once installed the cost of potash recovery is small.

THE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION ASKS FOR EARLY DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS.

Washington, D. C.—The United States administration has asked that farmers, agents and dealers all over the country co-operate in getting spring fertilizer moved at the earliest possible moment. Winter's congestion may this year, as last year, reduce movement of fertilizer. Fertilizer shipped now insures at least a part getting to consumers in time for use, and at the same time helps in freeing the railways for what may be more important service later in the season.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white $1.55@1.60, No. 3 white $1.50@1.55, No. 2 yellow $1.48@1.55, No. 3 yellow $1.45@1.50, No. 2 mixed $1.40@1.45, No. 3 mixed $1.35@1.40, white ear $1.35@1.40, yellow ear $1.30@1.35, mixed ear $1.25@1.30.

Sound Hay—Timothy, per ton, ranged from $25@30. Sound clover mixed $24.50@26, and sound clover $23.50@26.

Oats—No. 2 white 78½c, standard white 76½c, No. 3 white 75½c, No. 2 mixed 73½@74c, No. 3 mixed 72½@73c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 65c, centralized creamery extras 63½, firsts 60½c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 63c, firsts 61½c, ordinary firsts 58c.

Live Poultry—Springers, over 2 lbs, 26c; under 2 lbs, 26; fowls, 5 lbs and over 23c; do, under 3½ lbs and over, 20c; roosters, 18c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers $12@16.50, butcher steers extra, $13.25@14.50, good to choice $11@14, common to fair $6.00@11, heifers, extra $11@12.50, good to choice $8@9, common to fair $5.75 7.50, cows, extra $9.50@11.

Calves—Extra $18@18.50, fair to good $14@18, common and large $6@13.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $17.50, good choice packers and butcher $17.50, stags $10@13, common to choice heavy fat sows $11@15, light shippers $15@16, pigs (110 lbs and less) $10@14.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES — Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past

This adds $6.60 to the former expenses of the girls and $15.60 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL TERM

Expenses for Boys

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	$ 5.00	$ 6.00	$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	12.25	12.25	12.25
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918	24.25	25.25	26.25
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30	12.25	12.25	12.25
Total for Term	*36.50	*37.50	38.50

Expenses for Girls

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	$ 5.00	$ 6.00	$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	10.50	10.50	10.50
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918	22.50	23.50	24.50
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30	10.50	10.50	10.50
Total for Term	*33.00	*34.00	*35.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	$14.00	$12.00	$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law., Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed $15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.
Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.
Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician
Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent

PUT VEGETABLES IN ROOT CELLAR

Will Prove an Economy and Prevent Waste of Food Which Is a War Measure.

STORAGE IS OF IMPORTANCE

Makes It Possible to Reduce Cost of Menu Materially and There Is Much Satisfaction in Having Good Supply in Winter.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For those persons who are fortunate enough to control land for the growing of vegetables in sufficient quantity for the needs of the family, storage will prove an economy. Likewise, it will often prove an economy to grow late vegetables to store. Home storage is of importance at all times, but especially so if the price of suitable containers for use in canning and drying is high.

Reduce Menu Cost.

Crops of suitable sorts that mature at a season when they can be preserved by storing should be kept in their natural condition instead of being canned or dried. Not only is it possible to reduce the cost of the menu materially by growing and storing vegetables for home use, but the satisfaction of having a supply of fresh vegetables near at hand, so that, regardless of markets and winter temperatures, the list may be varied, is something that cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

A half-acre garden, if cared for properly, will produce far more vegetables than the average family can consume during the maturing period of the crops. Only a small portion of the garden should be devoted to those vegetables which must be used as soon as they reach maturity. Beets, late cabbage, carrots, celery, onions, parsnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes, salsify and turnips may be stored in their natural condition, and should be grown to the extent of the family needs for storage for winter use Beans of various kinds, including the Limas, may be stored dry. The successful storage of vegetables is not at all difficult; in fact, good storage facilities already exist in most homes, it being only necessary to make use of the cellar, the attic, a large closet, or other parts of the dwelling, depending upon the character of the product to be stored.

Interior of Root Storage House Equipped With Shelves to Prevent Bruising Crop and to Facilitate Ventilation.

Suitable Cellars.

A cool, well-ventilated cellar under the dwelling offers good conditions for the storage of vegetables. Many cellars are not well suited for storing vegetables because of poor insulation or lack of ventilation. Cellars containing a furnace for heating the dwelling usually are too warm and too dry for the storage of root crops. It is often possible, however, to partition off a room either in one corner or at one end of the cellar where the temperature may be controlled by means of outside windows. At least one window is necessary, and two or more are desirable for admitting light and ventilation.

SYSTEM OF YARDING SWINE

State of Good Health Can Be Much More Easily Maintained Than When Running Together.

It is a well-known fact that by carrying out a sensible system of yarding hogs a state of good health can be much more easily maintained than when a large number are allowed to run together without any attempt being made to change their quarters from time to time.

Keep Cream Smooth.

The cream should be stirred at least once a day to keep it smooth.

TRAPS ARE GOOD RAT DESTROYERS

Most Reliable for General Use Is Inexpensive Snap or Guillotine Device.

AVOID SHEET METAL BASES

They May Be Placed in Great Variety of Favorable Places Around Farm —Small Breeds of Dogs Are Most Valuable.

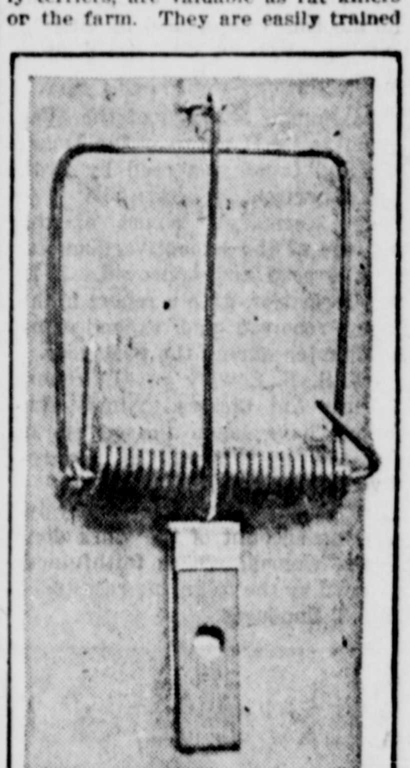
(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No opportunity to kill rats should be neglected on the farm. Traps, dogs, cats, and poisons may be useful. The first need is traps and a knowledge of how to use them. The most reliable traps for general use are the inexpensive snap, or guillotine, traps. Many efficient kinds are on the market, but the cheaper ones are rarely to be recommended for durability. Those that have sheet-metal bases are not desirable, as rats fear and avoid them. Snap traps should be set so that they will spring at a slight touch. They may be placed in rat runs, at rat burrows, behind boards leaned against the wall, and in a great variety of other favorable places. Dry oatmeal (rolled oats) is recommended as a bait for both rats and mice. Place a few grains on the trigger pan or under the trigger wire, with a few grains near the trap.

Useful Wire Cage Trap.

The wire-cage trap, if substantially made, is useful on the farm. Coarse bait is required, and may be hung from the top of the trap by a light wire. Set the trap on a floor or on a board, lay a short board on top, and cover the whole with an old cloth or gunny sack, leaving only the trap entrance uncovered. The trap may be baited and left open for a night or two until rats learn to feed inside, after which a good catch may be expected. An excellent plan for using the cage trap is to bore a hole two or three inches in diameter at proper height in the door of granary or feed room. The hole may be covered with a metal slide when the trap is not in use. Set the trap inside the granary with its entrance fitted to the hole and cover and bait in the usual manner; any rat entering the granary is caught. The same plan is applicable to rat holes in other situations, and it has been used effectively between connecting rooms of cold storage warehouses.

The small breeds of dogs, especially terriers, are valuable as rat killers or the farm. They are easily trained and are always available when needed. Wherever rats are routed from nests or harbors these dogs are eager for the fray. When shocked or stacked grain is moved or thrashed they kill many rats. Sometimes a barrier, or fence, of light boards is placed about a stack, and dogs inside get all the rodents dislodged. In this way 500 or 600 rats have been destroyed from a single stack.



Guillotine Trap With Wooden Base and Trigger Plate.

Cats Destroy Mice.

Cats are useful about farm buildings mainly because they kill mice. Sometimes they hunt and destroy rats but a cat that will kill an adult rat is rare. The chief objection to cats on a farm is their persistent destruction of song birds. A good cat is valuable when her killing propensities can be confined to rodent pests, but the majority of felines are worthless or actually injurious on the farm.

Great caution should always be observed in the use of poisons, but there are situations on the farm in which poisons may be used safely and effectively. In the open fields poisoned grain may be scattered near rat burrows. In the poultry yard poisons may be exposed for rats inside darkened boxes. A small, rather shallow box containing the baits is set on the ground with a larger box inverted over it. A hole in the larger box will admit the rat to the food, while chickens will be safe. Strychnine is the safest poison to use where poultry run, because hens are immune to small quantities of this poison.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 8

JOSEPH MADE RULER OF EGYPT.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 41:33-44.

GOLDEN TEXT—He that is faithful in a very little is faithful also in much.—Luke 16:10.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalms 48.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Genesis 39: 41.

Thirteen long years have passed since his brethren sold him. They have been years of fiery testing for Joseph, but his faith is triumphant. There is a mighty contrast between Joseph in the pit at Dothan and Joseph as prime minister of Egypt.

I. Joseph Made Prime Minister of Egypt (vv. 38-44).

1. The Occasion (vv. 14:32).

It is the interpretation of Pharaoh's dreams. In his dreams Pharaoh saw seven fat kine coming out of the river, followed by seven lean ones, which devoured the fat ones. This dream was followed by another in which he saw seven ears of corn come up on one stalk, rank and good, only to be devoured by seven thin ones. These dreams produced uneasiness in Pharaoh's mind. Being thus troubled over them he sent for the magicians and wise men of Egypt to interpret them to him. Upon their failure to interpret them, the chief butler calls to mind the prisoner who had interpreted his dreams two years before. Pharaoh hastily brings Joseph from prison and places his dreams before him. Joseph disclaimed wisdom for himself, but confidently asserted his faith in the wisdom of God. God is pleased with those who will thus lean upon him in the crucial hour, and will never disappoint them (James 1:5). Little did Joseph's brethren, the Ishmaelites who carried him into Egypt, or Potiphar whose slave he became, realize what the future would bring to him. His years of suffering and waiting were part of God's plan for his discipline and education. It is God's law for those who would reign, that they suffer. "If we suffer, we shall also reign with him" (2 Timothy 2:12). Joseph's exaltation from the state of humility is a fine illustration of Christ's humility and exaltation (Philippians 2:9, 10).

II. Joseph's Naturalization (v. 45).

As soon as Pharaoh thus exalted him he changed his name to Zapnath-paaneah, an Egyptian word having varying designations; as "Salvation of the world," "The prince of life of the world," "The revealer of secrets," "The food of life," etc. No doubt it was Pharaoh's purpose to designate him as the preserver of life, the revealer of secrets, the interpreter of dreams, and the author of the plan by which Egypt was saved from the awful famine. He thus was naturalized, and his civil status rendered compatible with his official rank. Then Asenath, the daughter of the priest, was given him to wife. Intermarriage with this caste completed his naturalization by elevating him to social position. Joseph's elevation was to save the world from famine. Christ's elevation was to save the world from spiritual death. All unknown to his brethren, the Jews, Christ is now at the right hand of the Father, the Savior of the world from its famine of death. As Joseph received a Gentile bride in the time of his rejection and exaltation, so Christ is now receiving a Gentile bride (Romans 11:25).

III. Joseph's Wise Administration (vv. 46-49).

He first made a careful survey of the land, then organized his forces and looked after the details of the work. He did not use his power and position for himself, but to save others. He did not idle his time away, for he knew that only seven short years remained in which to work.

The Loom of Life.

It is a solemn thought that every one of us carries about with him a mystical loom, and we are always weaving—weave, weave, weave—this robe which we wear, every thought a thread of the warp, every action a thread of the weft. We weave it, and we dye it, and we cut it, and we stitch it, and then we put it on and wear it; and it sticks to us. Like a snail that crawls about your garden patches and makes its shell by a process of secretion from out of its own substance, so you and I are making that mysterious solemn thing, we call character, moment by moment. It is our own self modified by our actions. Character is the precipitate from the stream of conduct which, like the Nile delta, gradually rises solid and firm above the parent river, and confines its flow.—Alexander Maclaren.

Righteousness and Truth.

How can God fill with his own that which is already filled by man? First it must be emptied before it may be filled with the true good of righteousness and truth, of humility and love, of peace and joy.—Howard Pyle.

The Law of Life.

Pleasure, mere pleasure, is animal. God gives that to the butterfly. But progress is the law of life to the immortal. So God has arranged our life as progress, and its working principle is evolution.—Henry Drummond.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

Josephus Daniels on Prohibition

"The business world and the governmental officials as well are learning that temperance spells efficiency, and that the only certain way to **the highest efficiency is through** the prohibition of the alcoholic liquor traffic. No man was ever made more efficient by liquor; many have their efficiency impaired and decreased, and many others have destroyed totally their efficiency. The temperance force of America is now engaged in a mighty struggle that will end in the passage of the prohibition amendment submitted by the Congress, and then we will have a country free entirely from the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor, which has touched almost every family to its hurt. Lincoln said this country could not exist 'half slave and half free.' It took a war to put his theory into operation. America cannot secure the highest efficiency half prohibition and half license. We now have much more than half the territory under prohibition. The fight will be waged until on not a foot of land in America will there be a still or saloon."

When They Try It They Like It

The proof of prohibition is in the experience.

Some States have gone dry with the disapproval of their big cities. Washington State was one. In 1914 it went dry by 18,632. The wets carried Seattle by 14,000. In 1916, on a second referendum, the State voted dry again by a big majority, to which Seattle contributed heavily.

ANOTHER PHENOM EXPLODED

Every baseball season sees some widely press agented phenom exploded. And there is usually very little variation in the story. He begins with a rush that promises to set the league afire and simply mows down everything before him. For a couple of weeks or a month, sometimes longer, this continues. Then he goes all to pieces, from bad to worse and from worse to the bushes. The answer invariably is that he has a weakness, and the gang have got onto it and made life miserable for him. So it was with Prussianism and Germany. Germany started out like a four time winner. She broke down all opposition, romped through Belgium and half way to Paris before Foch got next to her weakness at the Marne. Then came the first decisive slump. Thereafter came a season of varying fortunes of war. Germany tried out every trick of the game. Used everything she had. Stopped at nothing. Disregarded all rules and taunted the bleacherites. Even put old international law out of the umpire's box. And finally collapsed in regular phenom style. Now Kaiser Bill, manager, has gone to the bushes. Germany is out of it. Prussianism has lost the job of martial trainer. And the game's over, thank God. But there is a lot of peacemaking to do as a result. There is a lot of rebuilding of teams necessary. There are bruises and sore spots to work out. And big league rules must be drastically revised. The big league conference will iron out these differences shortly. But meantime somebody has to keep the grounds in order. That's partly Uncle Samuel's job. And we will have to pay the freight in part. Replenish the old yarn sock; another loan's coming.

SEND U. S. TROOPS TO FIUME

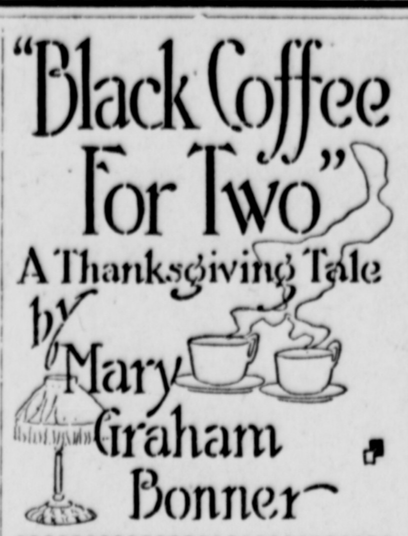
Americans Ordered to Occupy City in Hungary in Name of Allies to Restore Order.

Fiume, Hungary, Nov. 25.—It is reported here that American troops have been ordered to occupy Fiume in the name of the allies to restore order.

Victor Fisher, founder of the British Workers' league, in making a tour of redeemed Italian territories, has visited Fiume since the Hungarian governor left the city. Speaking on the situation, he says that it is of extreme delicacy. Danger is arising out of the unexpected occupation of the city by considerable bodies of Jugo Slav soldiery, most of whom were Croatian troops and until quite recently fighting in the Austrian army. In addition to this the local Jugo Slav committee, while disarming the Italian population, has formed armed civil guards from Jugo Slavs living in the outskirts of the town.

U-Boats Haul Down Hun Flag.

Harwich, England.—In the presence of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, 28 more U-boats surrendered. This was the most imposing flotilla to haul down the German flag thus far. It included several very large submarines and four of the cruiser type, one being nearly 350 feet in length. The noted cruiser submarine Deutschland U-153 was among the number. She carried two American officers who had been rescued from the American army cargo ship Ticonderoga, torpedoed on September 30 last.



"THOSE letters can wait until Friday, Miss Johnson. Tomorrow we're closed, you know."

"Very well, sir," said Miss Johnson.

"You don't seem to be especially pleased," continued Mr. Brown. "Most of the girls welcome a holiday. They can sleep and then go out dancing with some fine young man. Ain't you got a young man, Miss Johnson? Perhaps you've not been long enough in the city. Well, well, take your time. There's a lot of these youngsters who can make love all right, all right, but when it comes to furnishing the home—they'd have a hard time doing it on the installment plan. The salaries of young men ain't so big these days."

Mr. Brown was manager of the Jones & Cushing Wholesale Glass and Crockery company. He was a large gentleman with watery blue eyes, fat lips and pudgy hands.

"I suppose you'll be missing the old folks, eh?" continued the gentleman.

"I guess I will miss them," said Miss Johnson, with letters and notebook in hand. "It will be the first Thanksgiving I've been away. You see I took my course at business college last winter and went home for the summer."

"To be sure," said Mr. Brown. "It's only two months since you came here, but you've won your way into our hearts," he added with a leer.

"And I know how you feel," he went on. "Just longing for the old folks and the kids. How'd you like some real turkey, eh? Well, we'll have it. You're only a child to me. I'm old enough to be your father."

And with a look such as no father has ever given before or since, Mr. Brown moved his chair a little nearer. "How about a Thanksgiving dinner with me tomorrow night? My wife has gone to see her old mother, who is down sick. So let's keep each other company, eh? And have real turkey. What do you say?

"We'll go to one of the swell places where there'll be cranberry sauce, too. And we'll hear music when we eat, that is if we get those noiseless soup-spoons." Mr. Brown thought he was a humorous man.

"I guess I'll go," said Miss Johnson slowly.

"Good! I'll call for you at six sharp and you have a good sleep and write home to the folks that you're going out with a nice safe old fatherly man from the office." Mr. Brown really flattered himself that he was neither old nor safe.

Miss Johnson had closed the door and gone to put her book and letters back in her desk. Mr. Courtney, one of the salesmen and Mr. Brown's right-hand man, had noticed a slight flush on her face as she had passed him. He wondered if it could be possible that Mr. Brown had invited her to spend the holiday with him. But the idea vanished and just at that moment he was called to the telephone. The other girls had gone to the cloakroom and Miss Johnson entered as they were preparing for the outside world.

"What are you going to do tomorrow, Johnny?" asked Miss Marks. It was the name the girls had given her.

"I don't know just yet," she answered.

"Bill and I are going to a Thanksgiving ball," remarked Miss Angela Carter. "And I've got a swell new dress mother's making me."

There was a general discussion as to the ways the holiday would be spent and at the downstairs door Miss Johnson separated from her companions and went over to the elevated.

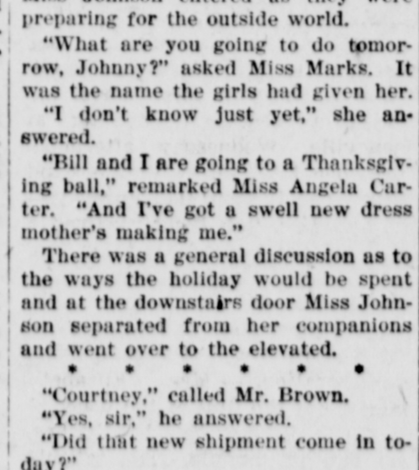
* * * * * *

"Courtney," called Mr. Brown.

"Yes, sir," he answered.

"Did that new shipment come in today?"

"No sir," said Mr. Courtney. "I don't believe we'll get it in until Monday now."



"Most Girls Welcome a Holiday."

"Oh, all right, I just wondered. Say, young man, don't look so glum. Get a pretty girl and go off for the day tomorrow. You need cheering up. It's what I need, too. And I'll have it, believe me. I've got a little peach for dinner. Quite a sport for an old boy, eh?"

"Quite," said Mr. Courtney, quietly. "I don't care much for girls, that is, most girls."

"Hum," grunted Mr. Brown as the younger man left his office. "Falling in love, eh? She'll soon tire of him, whoever she may be, if he doesn't get a smile on his face once in a while."

"Has Miss Johnson left?" Mr. Courtney was asking of one of the stenographers who was hurrying off.

"Yes, left five minutes ago," was the answer.

"You haven't got her home address?" he asked.

"No, but I guess Mr. Brown has it. He keeps the addresses of the whole staff, you know." And she was gone.

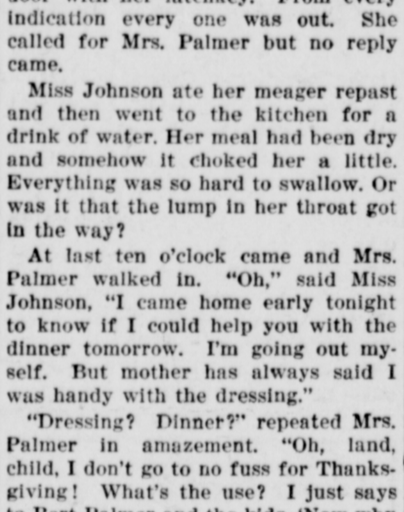
Miss Johnson boarded with friends her mother had met during her one city trip—a week's excursion which had taken in the Hippodrome and the Flatiron building as wonders never to be forgotten. Usually she took her dinner downtown at a cheap table d'hote, for Mrs. Palmer, her mother's friend, did not care much for cooking—and besides it had been arranged that way—room and breakfast, five dollars a week. But tonight she would go straight home without dinner. Perhaps they would be making preparations for the great day. She bought an evening paper, two bananas and a sweetened roll and started up the elevated stairs.

She reached home and opened the door with her latchkey. From every indication every one was out. She called for Mrs. Palmer but no reply came.

Miss Johnson ate her meager repast and then went to the kitchen for a drink of water. Her meal had been dry and somehow it choked her a little. Everything was so hard to swallow. Or was it that the lump in her throat got in the way?

At last ten o'clock came and Mrs. Palmer walked in. "Oh," said Miss Johnson, "I came home early tonight to know if I could help you with the dinner tomorrow. I'm going out myself. But mother has always said I was handy with the dressing."

"Dressing? Dinner?" repeated Mrs. Palmer in amazement. "Oh, land, child, I don't go to no fuss for Thanksgiving! What's the use? I just says to Bert Palmer and the kids, 'Now why should I be standing over a hot stove for hours when in no time you'd have all the stuff et up?' So I let's 'em sleep and then I runs down to the delicatessen and gets a few cold cuts and a bit of potato salad for a little extry. Say, why don't you go to the pictures more? I've been tonight to see 'The Wayward Girl's Return Home.' It was sad but oh, so beautiful."



Wondered if Mr. Brown Had Invited Her to Spend the Holiday With Him.

But Miss Johnson was not thinking of the pictures. A few cold cuts and potato salad for Thanksgiving, she was thinking, and a football game and the theaters and movies. No family gathering, no turkey, no pumpkin pie and cider. No children to be allowed on that day to eat all they wanted. Maybe it was a day of national gorging, but it was a family day anyway and it was Thanksgiving day.

She tried to sleep. She didn't want to think of the morrow. But she did, and at the same time came the vision of Mr. Brown, his watery eyes leering at her, and his pudgy hands holding hers so she couldn't escape, and his lips—those fat lips—forcing—Oh no! She shivered and pulled the clothes around her tighter. Why had she said she would go? Perhaps he meant to be kind. But he had always been a little too kind, a little too considerate, it seemed now.

Sometimes she had noticed a strange look on the part of Mr. Courtney, especially that afternoon. . . . She felt Ned Courtney thought Mr. Brown dictated less and talked more than was necessary. And it bothered her. But she was not sure, and she didn't want to lose her job. It had been so hard—beginning with everything so new and different. Of all the men she had met in New York she cared mostly for Ned Courtney and his opinion. He had seemed sincere and every one in the office spoke so highly of him. She wondered what he'd think of this, and then she wondered why she wished she knew.

So she thought on. Morning came. Her eyes were heavy. Sleep had come only in snatches. She dressed hastily and then laughed at herself for hurrying. She wrote home and tried to make her letter cheerful.

"Lydia! Lydia Johnson!" came Mrs. Palmer's voice from downstairs. "A gentleman to speak to you on the phone."

Miss Johnson went down the stairs without hurrying. She had never acquired the habit of running to the telephone as if it were on fire and must be put out by lifting the receiver.

"Hello," she said.

"Oh, good-morning, Miss Johnson," came the voice from the other end. "I hope I didn't get you up out of bed. No? You're not a late sleeper even on a holiday? Well, I always knew you were smart. Just thought I'd call you up to tell you we'll have that turkey tonight at six you know. I'll be around in plenty of time. Look your sweetest!"

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Brown. Yes, I'll be ready a little before six."

At either end the receiver was hung up and each went off discontented.

"I wonder if I'm wasting time and money on her," meditated Mr. Brown. "It's all right to favor that country idea she has of a holiday but I like a little appreciation in return. . . . But I guess I've got her where I want her. . . . Only I'd better not lose out by rushing things. She's a bit different from the usual run of 'em."

Started Up the Stairs.

Lydia returned to her room, passing by the inquisitive eyes of Mrs. Palmer without answer.

Later she breakfasted, or rather lunched, with the Palmer family. She played the piano a little, and then, before returning to her room, decided she would satisfy Mrs. Palmer's curiosity.

"I'm going to dinner with Mr. Brown of the firm," she said. "He's a father of children—not young and worthless." She laughed a little.

"That's good," said Mrs. Palmer. "But what's he doing taking you out today? Where's his kids?"

"Away to see a sick grandmother," said Lydia, and as she said it she felt that Mrs. Palmer nodded her head a little too understandingly. Lydia flushed slightly.

"Now, listen, dearie," said Mrs. Palmer, "to a word of motherly advice. Get all that's comin' to you. They think more of you when you make 'em spend—and if he's old enough to be a father—and take you out—he's likely got enough of the wherewithal. Say you like white furs. Tell him in a real baby tone you did wish you could have a silver mesh bag. While I promised your mother I'd look after you, the city's ways aren't the country's ways—leastwise, not so I'd know it. And I want to see you get on." She was thinking secretly of a new rug she might like herself. "Just work the old boy for all he's worth, but take my advice, and never fall in love. They're done with you then, and you lose interest in others."

Lydia had sat partly listening and partly dreaming of the Thanksgiving at home—the long table, her father's jokes, the children's ceaseless chatter, her mother hot and tired but beaming. She arose. "I'll be careful," she said as she bit her lip. "I won't fall in love. Don't worry, Mrs. Palmer, I'm not so young as you might think."

She went to her room and closed her door with a bang. Then softly opened it. An hour went by and then another. Still another passed and Lydia was growing impatient. Her hat and gloves and coat were ready. She sat there, nervous and shaking. At last she heard Mrs. Palmer's shrill voice:

"Lydia, Lydia."

Lydia closed the door softly and then opened it noisily. "Yes," she called back.

"I'm just going over to see the pictures for an hour. I'll be back in time to fuss you up a bit for tonight. Don't worry. I'll only be gone an hour."

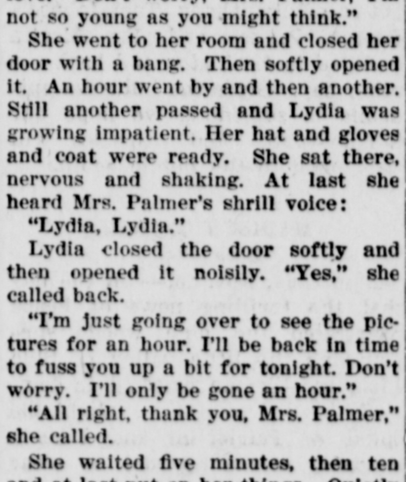
"All right, thank you, Mrs. Palmer," she called.

She waited five minutes, then ten and at last put on her things. Quietly she stole down the stairs. She opened the door, looked up and down the street and then hurriedly walked along.

"I guess," she said slowly to herself, "I'll go downtown." And she went up the stairs to the elevated.

"I suppose I'll have to eat," she thought grimly.

Usually Rast's table d'hote was crowded. There people were always standing waiting for seats, looking annoyed and envious of those who were almost finished but who took so long over their coffee. Table d'hote diners had no right to take so long over their coffee, their expressions read quite plainly. But Mr. Rast was genial and always held his crowds by a suave smile and a confidential manner of saying to each customer, "I'll have a table in just a moment for you."



Tried Hard to Make Her Letters Appear Cheerful.

But this evening there were few at Rast's. The whole place looked strangely empty.

"Plenty of tables tonight," said Miss Johnson.

"Yes, miss," Mr. Rast smilingly admitted. "But if some folks knew what an extra menu I give for Thanksgiving they would not be eating home. Trouble isn't that, altogether, but here the business section there ain't much going on today. Have your choice of tables." And with a flourish Mr. Rast still retained his manner of personal interest and of a great desire to please.

Lydia Johnson took her seat and looked at the menu. It was just about the same as usual, but Mr. Rast had been true to his boast. There on the top was an additional sheet of thin paper, reading in watery ink, "Special for Today." Below was "Thanksgiving turkey and cranberry sauce. Squash pie, apple cider."

Lydia ordered them, scarcely noticing that they were a little special in price, too.

Olives and celery were put in front of her and a small dish of relish. She tasted some and as she put down her fork she saw Ned Courtney entering. As he caught sight of her his eyes brightened and his step became more buoyant. "May I sit here?" he asked, pointing to the vacant chair opposite her.

"Yes, do," said Lydia quickly. "I'm all alone. I'm kind of homesick, anyway," she admitted, as her eyes shone a little mistily. "They make a regular fuss over Thanksgiving day at home. I'm from the country, you know. And I guess I'm still a bit of a youngster. It's my first Thanksgiving away from home."

"And you're here, you poor child," said Mr. Courtney, who was possibly two years her senior. "Of all the God-forsaken places in the world, the city takes the lead on a holiday when you've no special pals—and when you've been used to the other kind. It's my first Thanksgiving day here."

"Mother makes an awful fuss over the day," said Lydia. "And pop is just as bad. Always jokes we're not going to have turkey and we always do, of course."

"Of course," agreed Mr. Courtney, "and pumpkin pie and cider. I see you've ordered the specials. Well, I guess I will too. Squash pie, eh? I suppose they haven't any pumpkin."

They ate their dinner and each talked of the times at home—other Thanksgivings.

"I See You've Ordered the Specials."

"Do you come here often?" asked Mr. Courtney.

"Almost always," she answered. "I wasn't going to come tonight, and then I thought I would. I've never seen you here before."

"No, it's my first appearance, though I guess I know all the other places like this. One of the boys told me about it at the office. Where did you think you'd go? I mean tonight, if you hadn't come here?"

"Mr. Brown asked me to have dinner with him. He said his wife and two kids were up with his mother-in-law, who's sick. She lives in the country and so he'd be all alone. I guess he meant it kindly, but somehow I just felt kind o' queer about going."

"Thank God you did," said Mr. Courtney with a sudden burst of religious fervor. "Wife and two kids and a mother-in-law—all to fool you with! Why he's not even married! I pity the poor creature who would ever marry him. He's asked all the girls in the office to go out with him. He threatens to fire 'em if they don't accept, but if they're any good at their work he figures on business first—and besides it would look queer to the partners.

"I've seen him eyeing you," he continued. "And I've said to myself often, 'If he lays a hand on her I'll—' Tried to work on your homesickness! Ugh!"

Miss Johnson had turned crimson. "I've always been home Thanksgiving before," she murmured again. She had talked a good deal to Ned Courtney in the shop and the girls had teased her about him. But he had never "asked her out." She felt miserably friendless.

"Listen," she heard him say, "I've cared for you ever since you first stepped into Jones & Cushing's, and I'd like to see you step out. My father's ready any day to hand over the farm to me, and the farm life is the real life. Will you—will you—in a little while, marry me? Mr. Brown can fire us both. We'll never be at his mercy again on Thanksgiving day. We'll have a country Thanksgiving and we'll let the kids eat all they want—that is—later on." He grew uncomfortably red. He had been rushing a little too fast.

Lydia looked at him first a full moment, then looked away.

"I've always wished you cared for me," she said softly to the empty table opposite.

"That's enough," said Mr. Courtney, "we'll make up for this, beginning with Christmas."

"Anything else?" murmured the waiter for the third time.

"Oh," said Mr. Courtney, "black coffee for two!"

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East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY
Bond

Bond, Nov. 18.—We have been having some splendid sunny days and frosty nights, which are doing much to prepare the corn crops for "gathering."—Since the "flu" is almost a thing of the past around here, and the good news has reached us from France, people are taking new courage and zeal in the affairs of life.—Since our last writing several from around here have passed into eternity as a result of the Spanish influenza epidemic.—Robert Pennington and little Dorthy Hacker both died the same day and were laid to rest in the York cemetery. Both were grandchildren of "Uncle Al" York.—Also Buck Moore and four of his children died in one week, and their remains were interred in the Green Hill Cemetery. One of them, Mrs. Roy West, leaves a husband and two small children to mourn her loss. We wish to extend our sympathy to all those bereaved of their loved ones.—Dillard Moore, who was in a training camp, is home for a ten days' furlough.—Mr. and Mrs. Justice Willis are the proud parents of a fine baby boy. His name is Robert.—The wheat crop is looking fine, and the acreage is the largest for years.—R. S. Akemon now has a grist mill in operation here, and James Davidson is erecting a roller mill at Peoples, three or four miles west of here.

CARTER COUNTY
Hitchins

Hitchins, Nov. 25.—Prof. O. H. Waugh, of Grayson, a Berea student of 1913-14, now principal of our city graded high school, after a generous vacation caused by the "flu" epidemic, has today reorganized his faculty and resumed work with the following co-workers: First and second grade, Miss Ruth Vincent and Miss Ruie Blankenship; third and fourth grades, Miss Ruth Knipp; fifth and sixth grades, Miss Gladys G. Fields. seventh and eighth and High School, Prof. O. H. Waugh. Mr. Waugh is to be congratulated on the personell of his faculty and the good work he did before the "flu" disturbance. Now he comes to us with renewed strength and enthusiasm, and we expect the best of results to accompany his efforts for higher and more complete educational attainments here.—H. R. Brierly this morning became clerk in the store of Iuall & Company.—Miss Jessie Mobley made a trip to Grayson, Friday.—Mrs. Jane Wood, of Bruin, was here Saturday and Sunday to see her brother, Private "Bob" Rose, who is still unable to return to Camp Taylor.—Messrs. Edward K. Cook and O. E. Justice, of the Justice Hotel, were visiting the home of John Horton and other Elliott County friends and relatives, yesterday.—Dr. Fred Tyree and son, Ralph, made a business trip to Grayson, Friday.—Saturday, at 1:00 p. m., Secretary Edward K. Cook, of the Industrial Y. M. C. A., met our boys at the Majestic Theatre and organized them into three patrols of Boy Scouts and a group of pioneers.

CLAY COUNTY
Vine

Vine, Nov. 23. — Cold, cloudy weather still continues.—Mrs. Mary Clay, of Sexton Creek, has moved to her new home at this place.—Willie Howard accidentally cut a tree down on his little son, Virgil, and instantly killed him. The parents have the sympathy of their many friends, as they have given up both their little ones in such a short time.—Henry Pennington and family will soon move to Garrard County, where they expect to make their future home.—Willie Chestnut and family, of Chestnutburg, have moved to Berea.—There are not any new cases of influenza in this community.—Bessie Pennington is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. H. Creech, at Lancaster, who is very poorly.—J. M. Morris, of the U. S. Army, visited home folks last week.—Married a few days ago, Leander Chestnut to Miss Mattie Daily. May their lives be long and happy.

ESTILL COUNTY
Iron Mound

Iron Mound, Nov. 24.—We are having some hog killing weather now, and quite a few are being butchered around here.—Dr. V. R. Combs was called from an army camp in Georgia on account of his sick children, two of whom are not expected to live.—Jessie Fielder, son of W. F. Fielder, died, the 16th, of influenza. He leaves a mother, father, four brothers and four sisters behind. Jess was a good, quiet boy, and we feel sure that our loss is heaven's gain.—W. F. Fielder sold to Clark County parties 46 shoats for twelve and one half dollars per hundred.—There has been no new cases of influenza here for several days.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY
Boone

Boone, Nov. 26.—Wash Grant, of Escondida, was with home folks over Saturday and Sunday.—Jas. Brock, of Dripping Springs, was visiting his uncle, Jas. Grant, of this place, last week.—There are no new cases of influenza in town at present. It spread rapidly for a while, resulting in several deaths.—Ike Martin and Tom Johnson have completed their job of logging at Valley View, and have returned home.—G. L. Wren is moving his mill from Valley View to White Station, on Judge Goodloe's farm.—Mrs. Lucy Beldon and daughter, Susie, are visiting at Paris this week.—Mrs. Rich, of Rockford, is down with influenza, but is some better.—Rube Abney. Tom Johnson, George Payne, and Ike Martin motored to Lexington and back the other day.—Since the influenza epidemic is subsiding, we hope our Sunday-school and churches will soon open to the public again.

MADISON COUNTY
Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Nov. 25. — On the day that the thrilling news of Peace penetrated the pine woods surrounding the little valley of Blue Lick, set like an emerald in jeweled hills reflecting the sunlight, the spirit of Patriotism and Liberty suddenly flamed up and a clear singing note of Americanism found vibrant expression in the form of explosives and joyous shouts, while the humble laborers in the fields lustily sang snatches of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "My Old Kentucky Home," not forgetting to reverently doff their hats and murmur words of congratulation to the happy parents who have boys "over seas."—The prevailing cloudy, damp weather has greatly facilitated tobacco stripping and corn gathering, altho hands are scarce, $2.50 per day being paid for tobacco strippers.—Public school has opened with a very slim attendance on account of the prevalence of the "flu." —Many anxious mothers who failed to get labels from the boys "overseas" have been comforted by official statement that the U. S. Government is returning all Christmas packages that have been sent, for "the boys are coming home."—Ray Mainous will soon move to Kingston to what is known as the Webb property.—Nath Evans will move to the home vacated by Mainous.—Daniel Payne moved to the home owned by Nath Evans near the Blue Lick church. — Sylvester Evans moved back to his old home after living in Wallaceton for the past year.—Elmo Flanery writes that the Aviation Corps in France will be mustered out and sent home first on the theory of "First come, first served"—adding "When we roll our packs and start for U. S. A., believe me, you'll see some happy Yanks."—No other holiday in past or future annals of the world's history will ever gain precedence over the Thanksgiving on next Thursday. It is God's gift, and our victory. Let everybody celebrate and participate in the universal joy. Grim care, moroseness, anxiety, hate, and fear, ought all be relegated to the oblivion of the past and scoured off by the "oil of joy," proving that the spirit of Liberty and Brotherly Love is the sweetest, most lovely characteristic that dominates American people.

Wallaceton

Wallaceton, Nov. 24.—We are having good hog killing weather.—A good many farmers have taken advantage of the damp weather and have bulked lots of tobacco and are stripping lots of the weed.—Daniel O. Botkin, Jr., was operated on for appendicitis at the Robinson Hospital, on Thursday, and is doing nicely.—Caleb Grim and family are visiting at Wm. Grim's.—Bert Grim, of Deputy, Ind., is visiting his father, Wm. Grim.—Egbert Grim is moving to Mississippi.—D. S. Botkin bought and sold over 400 turkeys to the market. They brought a lot of cash into this neighborhood—$1,200. Paid 25 cts. per lb.

OWSLEY COUNTY
Scoville

Scoville, Nov. 23.—Hog killing and corn gathering are the general occupations at this place.—The influenza patients in this community are nearly all well. Five families had it —The teachers in this district attended a Teacher's Meeting at Booneville, Wednesday afternoon, November 13th. -Miss Nannie Bond returned to Dayton, O., Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Rob Bond received a card last Saturday from their son, Clayton, saying he had arrived safely overseas.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mainous have gone to Louisville to attend a meeting of the U. S. Food Administration. — Mrs. Elizabeth Winn spent the first of the week at Ida May waiting on Mrs. Ike Hughes, who had pneumonia.—The schools in this County were to begin Monday, November 25th but on account of the influenza taking a new start, it has been postponed.

Earnestville

Earnestville, Nov. 25.—Farmers are all busy gathering corn and getting their fuel for winter use.—Several of our boys have been trapping and catching very valuable animals for their furs.—Lee Gabbard has been very ill with influenza, but is slowly improving.—Mrs. Ocre Isaacs is rejoicing over a fine baby girl born recently.—Miss Ida Bowman was the guest of Miss Monie Brandenburg, Saturday and Sunday.—M. W. Jackson, who has been working for "Uncle Sam" at the camps at Louisville, is visiting friends and relatives at this place. —William Gabbard made a business trip to Booneville, Saturday.—On account of cool days several fat hogs have been slain in this vicinity.—Mrs. Andy Creech is visiting friends in Berea this week.—Turkey Foot Lumber Company passed through with a new skidder last week.—Our merchant, Sid Gray, has gone to Richmond for an operation.—Willie Eve and family have moved in the Mollie Gabbard property (formerly of Tie Pole, Ky.).—Our hustling drummers, S. A. and Sidney Caudell, accompained by their wives, made a business trip to Louisville last week.—Frank Marcum and Miss Linnie Mainous were quietly married a few weeks ago.—A number of our citizens have been working near Wagersville for the Carter Oil Company.—Circuit Court was postponed on account of influenza.

Island City

Island City, Nov. 25.—Our County Superintendent, Mr. Creech, came to our place a few days ago and forbid schools to commence until further orders.—Minter Day of Blake came to our place a few days ago and reported some new cases had developed near Booneville, which resulted in the [illegible] of one of the family. A new [illegible] man is the guest of H. D. Peters.—The boys haven't filed any objections to the signing of the armistice. I suppose they had rather winter on this side than take chances over in France.—Marion Smith lost one of his work mules.—Daniel Moore killed a fine beef a few days ago preparing to feed the bunkum preachers on beef rather than chickens, as eggs are 55 cents per dozen.—Mrs. Kate Bowman, who has been suffering with rheumatism, is much improved. — The young folks seem to be at a loss for some place to go since the schools and churches are closed.—We hope our boys who went to the front to sustain our rights will soon be permitted to return that the aching hearts may be gladdened, father and mother rejoicing, brothers and sisters shaking hands, that probably never would have been permitted to meet again had the enemy not been overcome. "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform; He plants His footsteps in the sea, and rides upon the storm."—Many long days to the Citizen and its readers.

GARRARD COUNTY
Bryantsville

Bryantsville, Nov. 25.—The "flu" ban has been lifted here, and the school was opened Monday morning.—Mrs. J. W. Bryant was called to Paint Lick, Tuesday, on account of the illness of her daughter, Mrs. B. B. Montgomery.—Mrs. Hogan Ballard was suffering with a severe case of tonsilitis last week.—Mrs. J. C. Williams entertained the ladies of the W. C. T. U. Friday afternoon. Quite an interesting program was rendered and delightful refreshments served.—Mr. and Mr. W. K. Davis were Danville visitors, Thursday.—J. C. Williams saw the football game in Danville, Friday. The Centre College boys played Camp Taylor officers and beat them by a large score.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams and the Misses Mary Lou Measle, Fannie Dowden and Mary Bell Holcomb were in Lancaster Saturday night to see "Hearts of the World."—Mrs. Chas Dean and Miss Peachie Mae Grow accompanied Miss Boswell to her home at Springfield and spent the week end. Miss Boswell is the teacher at the Grove school.

Rehabilitation of Soldiers Is Work Immediately Ahead

The great battle for the salvation of the world from German Kultur is not "over and done with" for a good many thousands of the men who have been fighting it, and consequently it is not "over and done with" for the Americans who have been backing them at home.

These thousands are coming back from the battle fields wounded and disabled. Their sacrifices will be continued throughout their lives.

But the sacrifice will be lessened as much as possible by the greatest surgical ability of the world, and by the money of the country.

A considerable part of the last Liberty Loan funds will be used in such rehabilitation work as the world never dreamed of in past years. It will include surgery, artificial limbs, medical services, and finally vocational training which will enable the soldier to take up his life again and make it of value to himself and society.

The picture above shows one retrained soldier for whom a mechanical arm application makes it possible to work in a chemical laboratory.

Liberty Loan Honor Counties Announced

Cleveland, Dec. 6.—The six proudest counties in the Fourth Federal District are those which first reached the Liberty Loan quota. Along with the pride of being first, they won the honor each of naming a U. S. ship. The counties are Ashland, Vinton, Franklin and Henry in Ohio; Hancock in West Virginia, and McCreary in Kentucky. Mrs. Frank K. Martin has been chosen sponsor for its ship by Franklin county; Miss Dorothy Weir by Hancock county, and Miss Myrtle Campbell by McCreary county. The others have not been named.

Peace, As War, Must Be Financed

We are going to have to finance peace for a while just as we have to finance war.

So says Secretary McAdoo in announcing the certainty of another Liberty Loan.

"There are over 2,000,000 United States soldiers abroad," he pointed out. "If we transport these men back to the United States at the rate of 300,000 a month, it will be over half a year before they are all returned. Our army, therefore, must be maintained, victualed, and clothed for many months after peace is an actuality."

MULTIPLYING THE POWER OF THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

To get the fullest measure of effectiveness out of newspaper advertising, the advertisements should, first, be prepared according to the best accepted standards.

Then, when they have the utmost power built into them, that power should be multiplied by as many additional factors as can be found available.

For example, suppose a grocer were to advertise today a great sale of canned goods for tomorrow. He should take as many copies of the advertisement as required and paste one on each window, facing the sidewalk, and one in each conspicuous place in the store.

He should also give each salesman a copy of it to study and remember. Passers-by and customers will again see the announcement and be reminded of the sale. The clerks will know all about the sale and can often suggest it to their customers.

In this way the advertiser gets many more times the value of his advertising at practically no additional cost. That is how successful advertisers go about their campaigns and several local merchants are following the same plan.

COMMISSIONERS SALE

E. E. Brockman's Admr., Plaintiff
vs.
Nannie Brockman, Etc., Defendants

Pursuant to judgment and order of sale entered in the above styled action by the Madison Circuit Court, at its October Term, 1918, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder on the premises in Madison County, Ky., at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., on Friday, November 29, 1918, the following described property.

A certain tract of land in Madison County, Ky., near Wallaceton, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a big white oak marked 12, thence N. 17 W. 55.25 rods to a fence corner at 2; thence N. 83¾ W. 66.62 rods to a fence corner marked 3; thence S. 2 E. 22.3-10 rods to a fence corner marked 4; thence S. 17 E. 59.50 rods to a fence corner marked 5; thence S. 89¾ E. 7.25 rods to a hickory tree at 6; thence S. 88½ E. 19 rods to a fence corner marked 7; thence N. 60¾ E. 50.72 rods to a corner at 8; being in a pond; thence N. 18 W. 7.87 rods to a point of Beginning, containing 32 and 61-100 (32.61) acres of land, a plat of which is made part hereof and filed herewith.

This land is to include also a 14-foot pass way from the pond corner to the Higenbotham pass way.

Terms: Said land will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser being required to execute sale bond with approved security bearing 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid, with a lien retained on the land to secure the payment of same.

R. B. Terrill, Master Commissioner
Madison Circuit Court.

FARMS FOR SALE

If it's farm land you want, I have it, and if you are looking for a bargain come to me, for I have the farm you want, at the price you want to pay.

No. 600—5 acres of land right in town, all fenced and in good shape, on rock pike in 100 yards of graded school, one quarter mile of railroad depot, a No. 1 seven-room frame, two-story house with porches, nice yard, hen, meat and wood houses, all buildings new, good garden. One of the best buildings and locations in town. Price $1,800.

No. 500—Farm of 84½ acres on country road, close to mail, telephone, school and churches; 64 acres cleared, fenced and cross-fenced; fencing good; 44 acres in clover and timothy; large orchard, good garden and no better water anywhere; a lot of nice timber. This farm is nearly all level. Seven-room frame house, two barns, 32x36 each; silo and all necessary outbuildings and granaries. Twenty tons of hay, 2 cows, 2 calves, 2 horses, 2 wagons, 6 1-2 acres corn, about 60 bushels of wheat, about 200 bushels of oats, one-half acre potatoes, 9 head hogs, binder, mowing machine and rake, wheat drill, corn drill, breaking plow, two-horse cultivator and harrow. Price for all, $7,000; for farm, $5,000.

No. 1—A farm of 53 acres on county road, close to school, church and store, all level, not one foot of waste land; all in timber, except one acre. A new frame house, two-story, six rooms, hen and meat house, young orchard. A nice location and can't be beat for the money. Price $4,-000.

No. 508—A farm of 102½ acres blue grass land; all fenced, all in grass, 40 acres of which is blue grass; on county road; close to school, churches and stores; good water and a 5-room house. This farm is about 5 miles from Danville, Ky. This is good land; can't be beat for the money. Price $150 per acre.

Terms can be made on most all farms. I have the most complete list of farms that I know of. Write for my price list—it's free.

Monroe Thompson,
Waynesburg, Ky.

Why White Corn Is Cheapest Food.

Those who have made careful study of the nutritive properties of various grains and foods, agree that white corn is the most satisfactory. It is also the cheapest. Figures quoted by the Literary Digest show that one pound of cornmeal, hominy, or grits is equal in food value to one pound of wheat flour, one pound of rice, one and one-half pounds of cheese, two and three-quarter pounds of round steak, two dozen eggs, one-half peck of potatoes, six pints of milk.

JACKSON COUNTY BANK

Report of the condition of The Jackson County Bank, doing business at the town of McKee, County of Jackson, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1918:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$ 74,105.63
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,464.51
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities		37,344.98
Due from Banks		87,076.39
Cash on hand		24,590.24
Checks and other cash items		115.09
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		2,400.00
Total		$ 228,096.84

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in, in cash		$ 15,000.00
Surplus Fund		5,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid		4,077.50
Deposits subject to check	$172,019.34	
Time Deposits	32,000.00	204,019.34
Total		$228,096.84

State of Kentucky, County of Jackson, *Sct:*

We, D. G. Collier and J. R. Hays, President and Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

D. G. Collier, President
J. R. Hays, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of November, 1918.

R. M. Ward, Clerk Jackson County Court
By John Fowler, D. C.

Save Wheat for Our Soldiers

Good Light Bread and Biscuit can be made from

POTTS' RYE FLOUR

Order a sack from your Grocer and be Convinced

JOHN WHITE & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Liberal assortment and full value paid for raw FURS Hides and Goat Skins